THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART DISPLAYED, IN A TOUR THROUGH THE WORLD.

BRITISH
MUSEUM

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART DISPLAYED, IN A TOUR THROUGH THE WORLD;

CONTAINING

I. A General Account of all the Countries in the World, remarkable for either Natural or Artificial Curiosities; their Situation, Boundaries, Extent, and Divisions; their Rivers, Air, Soil, chief Cities, &c.

II. A particular Account of the most curious natural Productions of each Country, in the Animal, Vegetable, and Fossil Kingdoms; of remarkable Mountains, Caverns, and Volcano's; of Medicinal and other singular Springs; of Cataracts, Whirlpools, &c.

III. An Historical Account of the most remarkable Earthquakes, Inundations, Fires, Epidemic Diseases, and other public Calamities, which have, at different Times, visited the Inhabitants.

IV. Extraordinary Instances of Longevity, Fertility, &c. among the Inhabitants; together with an Account of their most celebrated Inventions, Discoveries, &c.

V. Particular Descriptions of the most remarkable public Buildings, and other singular Productions of Art.

VI. Curious Remains of Antiquity; remarkable Laws, Customs, and Traditions of the Inhabitants; together with a Summary View of the most extraordinary Revolutions among them.

Illustrated and embellished with Copper Plates.

The SECOND EDITION, greatly improved.

VOL. III.

LONDON:
Printed for G. Robinson, in Pater-Noster-Row, 1774.

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART DISPLAYED; IN A TOUR through the WORLD.

REVOLUTIONS and other memorable EVENTS in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND continued.

RICHARD, having by this time aſſembled his forces at Nottingham, and hearing that the earl's deſign was to march to London, reſolved to give him battle on his route. The earl, in the mean time, was joined by Sir Walter Hungerford, Sir Thomas Bourchier, and ſeveral others, who deſerted the king. On the 22d of Auguſt, the two armies came in ſight of each other at Boſworth, when a battle began, in which the earl was, at the firſt, in danger of being defeated; but the lord Stanley joining him with 5000 men, and his brother with 2000, the king's army was entirely routed, after an engagement of two hours, in which

Richard gave many ſignal proofs of his valour and courage; and, finding all loſt, ruſhed into the middle of the enemy, and was ſlain, in the 34th year of his age. His crown being diſcovered among the ſpoil, was brought by a ſoldier to the lord Stanley, who ſet it upon the earl of Richmond's head, and ſaluted him king; and his body being found ſtript naked, and covered with blood and dirt, was, in that condition, thrown acroſs a horſe's back, and carried to Leiceſter, where it was interred.

Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, was the ſon of Edmund Tudor, and of Margaret, deſcended from a natural ſon of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, by Catharine Rowet, or Swinford, miſtreſs, and afterwards wife, of that prince; upon which, his children by her were legitimated by act of parliament, by the name of Beaufort, in the reign of Richard the Second; but with the expreſs exception, that neither they, nor their iſſue, ſhould ſucceed to the crown: though by that act, Henry's title to the crown was very exceptionable, yet he choſe to make that alone the foundation of his claim. He therefore put off his marriage with Elizabeth, of the houſe of York, whoſe title, without doubt, was better than his, till the parliament ſhould have adjudged him the ſucceſſion, that he might not ſeem to be beholden to her for his right; and reſolved to be crowned before the parliament met, to prevent their entering into any debates about his title, and that

he

he might not ſeem to hold the crown merely by virtue of their conſent.

On the 30th of October, 1485, Henry was crowned at Weſtminſter; and on the ſeventh of November the parliament met, and paſſed an act, that the inheritance of the crown ſhould remain in the king, and the heirs of his body: they reverſed the attainder of all thoſe who had taken part with the king, whilſt only earl of Richmond, and then paſſed an act of attainder againſt the late king, and his principal adherents. After this, the king publiſhed a general pardon, to all who ſhould come in and take the oaths to him, by a certain time; he then rewarded his chief friends, and ſome who had accompanied him in his exile.

On the 18th of January, 1486, the nuptials of Henry with the princeſs Elizabeth were celebrated, to the great joy of the people, who expreſſed more ſatisfaction upon that occaſion, than at the king's entry, or coronation, which greatly mortified him, becauſe he hated the houſe of York; and though he made Elizabeth his queen, yet he treated her with great coldneſs and indifference as long as ſhe lived; however, on the 20th of September, the queen was delivered of a prince, who was named Arthur, in memory of the famous Britiſh monarch of that name, from whom Henry would fain be thought to have deſcended.

Thoſe of the houſe of York, who aſſiſted in raiſing Henry to the throne, acted purely out of hatred to the perſon and government of Richard, and with a view to unite the two houſes, by Henry's marriage with the princeſs Elizabeth. They therefore expected to be treated with the ſame degree of favour as the Lancaſtrians; and every perſon who wiſhed well to the nation was now in hopes that all diſtinctions would ceaſe between the two parties: but Henry was unhappily otherwiſe diſpoſed, and, on all occaſions, ſhewed a great averſion to the whole York party; which partiality occaſioned great diſorders, and was the ſource of moſt of the troubles that diſturbed his reign.

His enemies took this opportunity to inſinuate, that he intended to murder Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, ſon to the duke of Clarence, whom he committed priſoner to the Tower, ſoon after the battle of Boſworth; and the emiſſaries of the houſe of York whiſpered about, that the duke of York had made his eſcape from the cruelty of his uncle Richard, and was ſtill alive on the Continent.

Theſe reports afforded an opportunity to Richard Simon, a prieſt at Oxford, to paſs upon the world one Lambert Simnel, the illegitimate ſon of a joiner, and a ſtudent under him, for the duke of York. While Simon was preparing his pupil for the part he was to act, it was rumoured, that the earl of Warwick had eſcaped from the Tower; immediately upon this,

this, changing his plan, he determined that Simnel ſhould perſonate this nobleman. It was thought proper to have the firſt ſcene laid in Ireland, where the people in general were zealouſly affected to the houſe of York.

The prieſt had no ſooner carried him thither, but the people were ſo tranſported with joy, that the deputy viceroy, and chancellor of that kingdom, thought they ſhould run no riſk in acknowledging him for their ſovereign; and he was accordingly proclaimed at Dublin, king of England and lord of Ireland, by the name of Edward the Sixth.

The king, who was alarmed at theſe proceedings, is ſuppoſed to have ſuſpected the queen-dowager, his mother-in-law, as a party in the plot; for ſhe was immediately confined in the monaſtery of Bermondſey, where ſhe remained during her life: and, in order to undeceive the populace, who began to believe that the earl of Warwick was actually in Ireland, he ordered that young prince to be conducted publicly through the ſtreets of London, from the Tower to St. Paul's church, and then carried back again to the Tower; but the Iriſh gave out, that the perſon whom Henry produced was a counterfeit, and that Simnel was the true earl of Warwick.

The plot having ſucceeded thus far in Ireland, thoſe who favoured it in England were not idle. The earl of Lincoln went over to Flanders, to

concert meaſures with the ducheſs-dowager of Burgundy, one of Edward's ſiſters, who agreed to furniſh the pretended king with 2000 German veterans, who, in May 1487, arrived in Ireland, with the earl of Lincoln and lord Lovel; and immediately upon this, the pretender was crowned at Dublin with great ſolemnity.

Soon after his coronation, the new king, attended by his German and Iriſh forces, came over to England, in expectation that the people would riſe in his favour: but Henry, having drawn his forces together, fell upon them on the 16th of June, at Stoke, near Newark upon Trent, and, after a ſharp engagement of three hours, totally routed them; the German general, together with the earls of Lincoln, Kildare, and lord Lovel, were ſlain upon the field; Lambert Simnel, and his tutor, were taken priſoners; and Henry affected to deſpiſe his rival ſo much, that he would not deprive him of his life, but retained him as a ſcullion in his kitchen; from which low ſtation he was afterwards promoted to the place of a falconer. The prieſt, being impriſoned, was never heard of more.

In June, 1492, prince Henry was born, who ſucceeded his father as king of England; and, in the ſame year, Chriſtopher Columbus ſailed from Cadiz, with the king of Spain's commiſſion, in order to diſcover America. Now appeared a new pretender to the crown of England: this was Perkin Warbeck, the ſon of a converted Jew of Tournay, who had lived ſome time in London,

London, and was inſtructed by the ducheſs of Burgundy to perſonate the duke of York, whom ſhe had induſtriouſly given out to be ſtill living. The young impoſtor acted his part ſo well, that many believed him to be the prince he perſonated; and, landing in Ireland, he was received as ſuch: however, not ſucceeding there to his mind, he went over to the court of France, upon an invitation given him by the French king, who afterwards, upon a peace with England, ſent him away; upon this, Perkin repaired to the ducheſs of Burgundy's court, where he was owned for her nephew, the duke of York, and had a guard appointed him. Several conſiderable perſons in England favoured this plot: but the king having examined witneſſes concerning the duke of York's death, and learned the particulars of Perkin's birth, life, and actions, publiſhed them to the world; and receiving information of his friends in England, many were apprehended and put to death.

Notwithſtanding theſe diſcouragements, the duches of Burgundy, in 1495, embarked Perkin, with ſome troops, which, according to her directions, he landed on the coaſt of Kent: but the Kentiſh men taking arms, fell upon them, and cut them to pieces, all except 150, who being taken priſoners, were hanged up by order of the king. However, ſoon afterwards Perkin landed a ſecond time in Ireland; but not meeting with encouragement there, he retired into Scotland, where he was honourably received by king James the Fourth, who owned him for the

the duke of York, and gave him to wife Catharine Gordon, daughter to the earl of Huntley; and moreover, twice invaded England jointly with him; but the Engliſh army advancing to give him battle, and the people not riſing as was expected, the Scotiſh monarch, after ravaging Northumberland, returned to Scotland with his booty.

In 1497, the king having received a ſubſidy from his parliament, to enable him to revenge the late inſult of the Scots, it was levied with ſuch rigour, as occaſioned an inſurrection in Cornwall, which was headed by Michael Joſeph, a farrier, and Thomas Flammock, a lawyer; the malecontents advanced into Devonſhire, and from thence into Somerſetſhire. At Wells they were joined by the lord Audley, whom they choſe for their captain, and then marching into Kent, encamped on Blackheath: but the king marching out againſt them, entirely diſperſed them; and Audley, Flammock, and the farrier, being taken, were executed. Soon after this, a peace was concluded between England and Scotland; upon which Perkin and his wife were diſmiſſed Scotland, and by their own deſire landed in Ireland.

Perkin had not been long in Ireland, before he was invited by the Corniſh rebels, who promiſed to place him on the throne; and, being now deſtitute of other friends, he embraced the offer, and ſoon found himſelf at the head of 3000 men. Then he publiſhed a proclamation,

clamation, and aſſumed the title of king Richard the Fourth; but deſerting his army, upon intelligence that the king was marching againſt him, he came and ſurrendered himſelf, on condition of ſparing his life. He was for ſome time at liberty, in appearance; but was obliged to ride through the ſtreets of London, expoſed as an impoſtor to the deriſion of the people. After this, he was twice ſet in the ſtocks, and then committed priſoner to the Tower. But he had not been long there, before he contrived to make his eſcape, with the unfortunate earl of Warwick; upon which, Henry, reſolving to get rid of them both, ordered Perkin to be hanged, and the earl to be beheaded on Tower-hill, in November 1499.

In 1501, Catharine of Spain arrived in England, and was married to Arthur, prince of Wales: but the prince died in about five months after this marriage, in the 17th year of his age; and ſome time afterwards prince Henry was created prince of Wales. The king, rather than part with the princeſs of Wales's dowry, propoſed to marry her to his ſon Henry; to which king Ferdinand of Spain agreeing, a diſpenſation was obtained from the pope for that purpoſe, and Henry was married to his brother's widow. About the ſame time, the princeſs Margaret, the king's eldeſt daughter, was married to king James the Fourth of Scotland.

Henry falling into a conſumption, died at Richmond, the 22d of April, 1509, in the 52d year of his age, and the 24th of his reign, and was buried in the chapel which he himſelf erected, adjoining to Weſtminſter-abbey. Elizabeth, his queen, died in February, 1503.

Henry, at the age of nineteen years, ſucceeded his father, Henry the Seventh, and was immediately proclaimed king of England, by the name of Henry the Eighth; and in him were united the houſes of Lancaſter and York. His marriage with Catharine, his brother's widow, was ſolemnized the 3d of June, and the coronation of both the king and queen was performed on the 24th of the ſame month. This happened but a few days before the death of Margaret, counteſs of Richmond, and mother of Henry the Seventh.

In the year 1511, Henry was prevailed upon to take part in a war which pope Julius the Second, Ferdinand king of Spain, and the Venetians, had entered into, againſt Lewis the Twelfth of France; and, early in the ſpring following, ſent an army of 4000 men into Guienne, which, when the three allies had obtained their own ends, returned without ſtriking a blow. Though Henry was deceived in this affair, yet he ſuffered himſelf to be drawn into another treaty againſt France, by the pope, the emperor Maximilian, and Ferdinand of Spain, in which he was again impoſed upon, and left to carry on the war by himſelf.

Sir

Sir Edward Howard, who commanded the fleet, made an unſucceſsful attack on that of France, and loſt his life in the engagement. The French made a deſcent on Suſſex, and returned with booty. This war proved more ſucceſsful by land, for the king, having firſt ſent over the beſt part of his troops, arrived himſelf before Terouenne, which his army before had laid ſiege to, on the 2d of Auguſt 1513.

Here the emperor ſerved under him for 100 crowns a day. The French army, in endeavouring to raiſe the ſiege, were routed by the Engliſh, and the duke of Longueville, their commander, taken priſoner. This was ludicrouſly called the battle of ſpurs, becauſe the French were thought to have uſed their ſpurs more than their ſwords. The town ſurrendered on the 24th, and was demoliſhed; and on the 15th of September the Engliſh beſieged Tournay, and took it in a few days. This city was preſerved at the interceſſion of Thomas Wolſey, who attended the king on the expedition.

This Wolſey, who was a butcher's ſon at Ipſwich, had been chaplain to the late king; and being by that prince preferred to the deanery of Lincoln, was now become the prime favourite: he was a man of uncommon talents and addreſs, intolerable pride and ambition, and, by his intrigues, afterwards raiſed himſelf to the dignities of cardinal, pope's legate, archbiſhop of York, chancellor of England

and

and prime miniſter; in ſhort, to ſuch a pitch of power and grandeur as no other ſubject was ever poſſeſſed of.

The king returned to England in October, and during his abſence, the Scotch king, James the Fifth, with an army of 60,000 men, invaded Northumberland, and had taken Norham caſtle, and ſeveral other places; but the earl of Surry marching againſt him with 26,000 men, obtained a complete victory at Flodden muir. James fell in the engagement, as did alſo one Scotch archbiſhop, two biſhops, four abbots, twelve earls and ſeventeen barons; but the Engliſh loſt not one perſon of note. Margaret, relict of James the Fourth, and ſiſter to Henry, ſoon after her huſband's death, married Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus: ſhe had been appointed regent during the minority of her ſon, James the Fifth, then two years old; but this ſhe loſt upon her ſecond marriage.

The war with France laſted but one campaign, and a peace was concluded, by three ſeveral treaties, ſigned on the 7th of Auguſt 1514, one of which regarded the marriage of Lewis the Twelfth and the princeſs Mary, which was ſolemnized in October; but Lewis, dying within three months, was ſucceeded by Francis the Firſt. This prince eſpouſing the ſame ſyſtem of politics, renewed and confirmed the alliance between the two crowns, and Tournay was reſtored to the French, in 1518, for 600,000 crowns.

On

On the 11th of February, 1516, queen Catharine was delivered of a princeſs named Mary, who was afterwards queen of England. In the following year, the pope ſollicited the chriſtian powers to join with him in a league againſt the Turks; and under pretence of maintaining the war againſt the infidels, ſold indulgences, at a moderate price, to all who would purchaſe their ſalvation. Martin Luther, an Auguſtine monk, profeſſor of theology at Wirtemberg, wrote firſt againſt theſe indulgencies, and at laſt againſt papal authority, and other corruptions of the church of Rome. This gave riſe to the reformation, which in a ſhort time prevailed in Germany, and ſeveral other ſtates. King Henry wrote a book, entitled, *Of the ſeven ſacraments*, in defence of indulgences, papal authority, &c. which procured to him and his ſucceſſors the title of defender of the Faith, and Luther anſwered it.

In the year 1527, Henry renounced all claim to the crown of France for ever, for a perpetual penſion of 50,000 crowns a year, to be paid to him and his ſucceſſors. And in the ſame year, a very remarkable affair was ſet on foot, which accidentally paved the way for the reformation in England. King Henry, after having been married eighteen years to queen Catharine, and having had three children by her, the youngeſt of which, the princeſs Mary, was living, pretended to have ſome ſcruples of conſcience about the legality of this marriage with his brother's widow, and therefore applied to the

pope for a divorce. The pope, though inclinable to favour the king's requeſt, dreaded offending the emperor, whoſe aunt the queen was, and uſed all his artifice to amuſe Henry and gain time. He commiſſioned Wolſey and Campejus, his two legates, to try the cauſe in England, but not to give ſentence without his commands in writing. The proceſs went on ſlowly; and the pope, having ſettled his affairs with the emperor to his ſatisfaction, pulled off the maſk, and openly oppoſed the divorce. The cauſe was at laſt evocated to Rome, and the king cited to appear there by ſuch a day.

This delay of the legates, to bring the affair to a concluſion in England, was the principal occaſion of Wolſey's diſgrace. He was indicted upon the ſtatute of præmunire, the ſeals taken from him and given to Sir Thomas More, and his effects, to a great value, ſeized for the king's uſe. Dr. Thomas Cranmer, an able divine, and a favourer of Luther's doctrine, adviſed the king to have the opinion of foreign univerſities upon the divorce: his advice was gladly followed, and moſt univerſities were of opinion, that, as the marriage was repugnant to the law of God, it was therefore invalid.

In 1532, the king privately married Anne Boleyn, ſecond daughter of the earl of Wiltſhire and Ormond. In the year following, the convocation declared the marriage with Catharine void, and the ſentence of divorce was pronounced by Cranmer, now archbiſhop of Canterbury,

terbury, on the 22d of May. The new queen was crowned the 1ſt of June. Catharine died at Kimbolton the 18th of January 1536, in the fiftieth year of her age; and about this time Anne was delivered of a daughter, who was named Elizabeth, and was afterwards queen of England.

In 1534, an act of parliament paſſed, prohibiting the payment of the annates, or firſt fruits, for biſhopricks, to the See of Rome; and the year after, all appeals to Rome were forbidden: in ſhort, the king and parliament now abjured the pope's ſupremacy, and the king was declared ſupreme head of the church of England. Though the annihilation of papal power in England was perhaps one of the greateſt events that ever happened, yet the good effects of it were ſcarcely felt during this reign; for the king ſoon began to aſſume a tyrannic power: he enacted laws partial and oppreſſive, and put them in execution without mercy or remorſe. Papiſts and proteſtants were indiſcriminately put to death, the firſt, for denying his ſupremacy, the other for what he was pleaſed to call hereſy: for the king would always make his own belief the ſtandard for that of his ſubjects. But the abjuration of the pope's authority was not the only, though the firſt grand ſtep towards the reformation. The monks declared themſelves open enemies to the king's ſupremacy. Henry, therefore, reſolved to ſuppreſs all monaſteries, and, in order to cover his deſign, appointed commiſſioners to enquire

into the lives of the monks and nuns, giving Thomas Cromwell the authority of viſitor general. By this means horrid ſcenes of lewdneſs and impiety were diſcovered, and a great number of abbots, priors, and monks, threatened with the rigour of the law, were glad to aſſuage the pious rage of the king, with a ſurrender of their houſes.

In the year 1536, by an act of parliament, all the minor monaſteries, to the number of three hundred ſeventy-ſix, under the value of two hundred pounds a year each, were converted to the king's uſe. No leſs than three ſucceſſive rebellions were on this occaſion raiſed by the monks, and their devotees; but theſe were ſoon quelled by the king's forces, and the ringleaders put to death. Upon publication of the viſitor general's report, the populace were undeceived, and were unanimous to join in the extirpation of the authors of ſuch wicked impoſitions. Great quantities of images, and pretended relics of ſaints, were publickly burnt.

The total number of monaſteries ſuppreſſed were 643, colleges 90, chanteries and free chapels 2374, and hoſpitals 110; and their yearly value was computed at 1,600000 l. an immenſe ſum in thoſe days! Beſides this, the plate, and all the valuable effects were confiſcated to the king. The abbey lands were ſold at eaſy rates, and part of them were appropriated to the foundation of the new biſhopricks of Cheſter, Glo-

Gloceſter, Peterborough, Oxford, Briſtol, and Weſtminſter.

It was now about three years ſince the king's marriage with Anne Boleyn, when pretending to be jealous of her, and being at the ſame time in love with Jane Seymour, he accuſed her of a criminal familiarity with her own brother, the earl of Rochford, and four of her domeſtics, who were all executed; and the queen, being divorced by Cranmer, was alſo executed in the Tower, on the 19th of May 1536. The very next day he married Jane Seymour, who died in childbed of prince Edward, who ſucceeded to the throne. Anne's marriage, under pretence of a prior contract with the earl of Northumberland, was annulled; and her daughter Elizabeth, and likewiſe Mary, the daughter of Catharine, were, by act of parliament, declared illegitimate, and incapable of inheriting the crown.

In 1539, the popiſh party aimed a terrible blow at the reformers, by an act paſſed in parliament, deſervedly called the bloody ſtatute, which made it burning or hanging for any one to deny tranſubſtantiation, to maintain the neceſſity of communion in both kinds, that it was lawful for prieſts to marry, that vows of chaſtity may be broken, that private maſſes are unprofitable, or that auricular confeſſion is not neceſſary to ſalvation.

In January 1540, the king, for political reaſons, married Anne of Cleves; but was divorced from her about ſix months after, on pretence that his internal conſent was wanting. Henry's fifth wife was Catharine Howard, who, being accuſed of adultery, was beheaded on the 13th of February 1542. Ireland was at this time erected into a kingdom, and our kings have ever ſince been ſtiled kings of Ireland.

After the death of queen Catharine, it was enacted to be high treaſon not to diſcover a queen's incontinence, and alſo to be high treaſon in any one to marry the king, if ſhe was not a virgin. But no woman daring to truſt his conſtruction of the act he had procured concerning a queen's virginity, he was content to marry lady Catharine Parr, widow of lord Latimer. This queen was a great friend to the reformation, which induced the oppoſite party to obtain an order from the king to commit her to the Tower, upon the accuſation of abetting hereſy; but her engaging addreſs prevailed upon him to revoke the order, and thus baffled their deſigns.

In 1544, the king entered into a league with the emperor againſt France, and laid ſiege to Boulogne, which ſurrendered on the 14th of September, in the ſame year: but the war afterwards continuing without much ſucceſs, a treaty was concluded on the 7th of June 1547; and on the 29th of January following, the king died

died, in the fifty-ſixth year of his age, after a reign of thirty-ſeven years, and nine months, and was buried at Windſor, where he had founded a college for thirteen poor knights, and two prieſts, leaving his only ſon, Edward the Sixth, by his wife Jane Seymour, now nine years of age, his ſucceſſor.

Edward, the only ſon of Henry the eighth, was proclaimed king, on the 31ſt of January 1547, by the name of Edward the Sixth; and the next day, the late king's will being opened, it appeared, that Edward's majority was fixed to the age of ſixteen. The earl of Hertford, uncle to the king, was, by the regency, appointed their preſident, with the title of protector of the realm and governor to the king. Edward was crowned on the 20th of February; and the parliament, meeting in November, confirmed all that the protector had done, with regard to the ſuppreſſion of ſome groſs abuſes in the publick ſervice, and paſſed an act to aboliſh all private maſſes, and reſtore the cup to the laity; the bloody ſtatute was likewiſe repealed by this parliament. The protector had in the mean time entered Scotland, with an army of 15000 foot, and 3000 horſe, in order to compel the Scots to make good a treaty of marriage concluded in the late reign, between the king and Mary the young queen of Scots, only ſurviving child of James the Fifth: with this army he engaged the Scots, who were 30,000 ſtrong, near Muſſelburgh, killed 14000 on the ſpot, and

and took 1500 priſoners, on the 10th of September 1547.

The protector had hitherto purſued the ſcheme of reformation with great ſucceſs; but in the year 1549, two formidable inſurrections were ſet on foot by the malecontents; one in Devonſhire, conſiſting of 10,000 men, was defeated by the king's forces, commanded by the lord John Ruſſel: another in Norfolk, conſiſting of 20,000, was diſperſed by Dudley, earl of Warwick: on account of theſe inſurrections, it was that lords lieutenants of counties were firſt appointed.

In the midſt of theſe diſtractions at home, the Scots had proceeded as far as Newcaſtle, and taken Broughty caſtle from the Engliſh; and Henry the ſecond of France had invaded the territory of Boulogne, and laid ſiege to the city itſelf, which, by a treaty in the former reign, was to have been delivered up to the French, within eight years, for 2,000,000 of crowns of gold: but an end was put to this war the following year; Boulogne having been delivered up to the French for 400,000 golden crowns, and Edward having dropt his pretenſions to the queen of Scotland.

In 1551, the common prayer-book was eſtabliſhed by act of parliament, the marriage of the clergy was declared valid, and prayers for the dead were laid aſide; and in the beginning of the year 1553, the king fell into a dangerous con-

conſumption, of which he died the 6th of July following, at Greenwich, in the ſixteenth year of his age, and the ſeventh year of his reign, and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. He was a prince celebrated for the beauty of his perſon, the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition, and the extent of his knowledge.

Mary, the daughter of king Henry the Eighth, by Catharine of Spain, ſucceeded her brother Edward. Dudley duke of Northumberland, a man of great power, had, in the former reign, married his ſon, Guilford Dudley, to lady Jane Grey, grand-daughter to Mary, queen of France, and ſiſter to Henry the Eighth; and had prevailed upon Edward to ſettle the crown on this lady, to the excluſion of Mary and Elizabeth, in hopes of bringing the ſucceſſion into his family. His friends, upon the death of the late king, cauſed lady Jane Grey to be proclaimed queen: however, Mary's party prevailing, ſhe became miſtreſs of the realm without any bloodſhed, and was crowned on the 1ſt of October 1553.

The queen, who was a thorough bigot to popery, had nothing ſo much at heart as a reconciliation of the kingdom to the pope; though ſhe promiſed to leave religion as ſhe found it, at the death of the former king; and her miniſtry's firſt care was to pack a parliament that ſhould be favourable to their deſigns; and very ſiniſter methods were taken for this purpoſe. Although the proteſtants were much the moſt numerous in

the kingdom, almoſt all the houſe of commons were Roman catholics: and in the houſe of lords, the queen had a great majority. This parliament immediately repealed the divorce of the queen's mother, by which they a ſecond time declared Elizabeth illegitimate. An act paſſed prohibiting the diſturbing prieſts ſaying maſs, or breaking down images; another, repealing all the ſtatutes made in Edward's time, concerning religion. Several thouſand proteſtant clergymen were deprived of their preferments, and the popiſh ſervice reſtored.

At this time a marriage was projecting by the emperor for his ſon Philip with queen Mary, and the nation was ſo much averſe to this match, that even the houſe of commons, packed as it was, addreſſing the queen againſt it: however the treaty was ſigned on the 12th of June 1554. An inſurrection happened ſoon after, of which this marriage was either the real or pretended cauſe, and which, as it was eaſily quelled, ſerved only to encreaſe the power of the court. The duke of Suffolk's having a hand in this inſurrection haſtened the cataſtrophe of his innocent and pious daughter, the lady Jane Grey and her huſband, who were beheaded on the 12th of February; and nine days after the duke himſelf underwent the ſame fate: in the mean time, the princeſs Elizabeth was confined in the Tower.

On the 29th of November, the grand work of reconciling the kingdom to the pope was effected;

fected; and both houſes of parliament received abſolution on their knees. Popery being now fully re-eſtabliſhed, the ſpirit of it ſoon appeared in the moſt violent and bloody perſecution againſt the proteſtants; and before the end of the following year, no leſs than ſixty-ſeven perſons were burnt for hereſy. In the midſt of this bloody zeal, king Philip, growing weary of his queen, left England on the 4th of September, 1555, to the no ſmall mortification of Mary. On the 21ſt of March 1556, the learned and pious archbiſhop Cranmer was burnt at the ſtake, and the remainder of this year was one continued perſecution; eighty-five perſons periſhed in the flames, and the ſucceeding year ſeventy-nine proteſtants underwent the ſame fate. The magiſtrates growing now averſe to the perſecution, commiſſioners were appointed for that purpoſe, and they proceeded in the bloody buſineſs with all the diſpatch that the court and clergy could deſire. During the four years of this perſecution, upwards of three hundred loſt their lives in the flames, ſeveral died in priſon, and many were whipped and otherwiſe cruelly treated.

In the mean time the queen ſuffered herſelf to be ſeduced by Spaniſh counſels into a war with France; and though in this war a victory was obtained over the enemy at St. Quintin, ſhe had the misfortune to loſe Calais, in 1558, which this nation had been poſſeſſed of for upwards of two hundred years, and alſo Guiſnes and the caſtle of Hames, which were the only re-

remains of the Engliſh conqueſts in France. The averſion of king Philip, together with the loſs of Calais, and other mortifications to which the queen was afterwards expoſed, had ſuch an effect upon her conſtitution, that ſhe fell into a dropſy, which put a period to her life on the 17th day of November 1558, in the forty-third year of her age, and ſixth of her reign. She was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, and her funeral celebrated with a maſs of requieſce, according to the form of the church of Rome.

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry the eighth and Anne Boleyn, aſcended the throne on the 17th of November 1558, purſuant to the order of ſucceſſion ſettled by her father's will; as the act of parliament by which Elizabeth was declared illegitimate had never been repealed, Mary queen of Scots, grand-daughter to Margaret, Henry the Eighth's eldeſt ſiſter, and Frances, ducheſs of Suffolk, daughter to Mary, his youngeſt ſiſter, might have pretended to the crown; and indeed the counſellors and miniſters of the late queen would have been glad to ſet her aſide, knowing her attachment to the reformation; but this was found impracticable, as the will of king Henry, which placed the deſcendants of Margaret the laſt in ſucceſſion, was made in conſequence of an act of parliament. Beſides, as Mary queen of Scots was married to the Dauphin of France, there were good grounds to fear, that, by her ſucceeding to the crown, England would become a province of France, eſpecially as ſhe was as great a bigot to po-

popery, of which the nation was now extremely tired.

Queen Elizabeth began her reign at twenty-five years of age, and in the courſe of it ſhewed the moſt conſummate policy and ſkill in government. She was crowned on the 15th of January 1559, about 10 days after the parliament met, who reſtored the firſt fruits and tenths to the crown, appointed public worſhip to be performed in the vulgar tongue, and reſtored the queen to her right of ſupremacy, in all cauſes both civil and eccleſiaſtical, which gave riſe to the high commiſſion court. They alſo renewed and confirmed all the acts of Edward the Sixth concerning religion, paſſed the famous act of uniformity, and another act ſuppreſſing all the religious houſes, founded by Mary, and gave their lands and revenues to the crown. In ſhort, the reformation, which, with ſeveral interruptions, had been carrying on above thirty years, was at laſt firmly eſtabliſhed; and it may be obſerved, that of 9,400 beneficed clergymen in England, only 14 biſhops, 12 archdeacons, 15 heads of colleges, and about 80 parochial clergy, refuſed to comply, who were turned out, and their places ſupplied by proteſtants.

By this time the reformation had prevailed greatly in Scotland, and the proteſtants there had entered into an aſſociation, headed by James Stuart, afterwards earl of Murray, the queen's natural brother, to ſtand up in their own de-

fence againſt the Roman catholics, who had the government in their hands, and were ſupported by France. The queen of Scots, and the Dauphin her huſband, had taken the title and arms of England; this raiſed the jealouſy of Elizabeth, who from that time looked upon Mary as a dangerous rival. Elizabeth, in 1560, entered into a treaty with the Scots malecontents; in purſuance of which ſhe ſent an army into Scotland, and by that means prevented the deſigns of her enemies, which were to turn their arms againſt Elizabeth, and ſet Mary upon the throne.

Mary, after the death of her huſband, Francis the Second, left France, and arriving in Scotland in 1561, for a time dropped the title and arms of England; but Elizabeth inſiſting on her diſclaiming all pretenſions to them for the future, ſhe refuſed; and this was the ſource of perpetual animoſity between the two queens. Before Mary's arrival the ſtates of Scotland had eſtabliſhed the proteſtant religion in that kingdom, by virtue of a patent from their queen to James Stuart, enabling him, in her abſence, to take what meaſures he pleaſed for the good of the kingdom. In 1565 ſhe married Henry Stuart, lord Darnley, ſon to the counteſs of Lenox, daughter of Margaret queen of Scotland, by her ſecond huſband the earl of Angus, by which means ſhe united the title of that family to the crown of England with her own. After this marriage there was nothing but confuſion in Scotland: Darnley was a catholic,

and

and Murray and others fearing this would endanger the reformation, were averſe to the match.

Mary, by this time, was more than ordinarily attached to one David Riccio, a Piedmonteſe of mean extraction; this man was firſt employed as a muſician at court, and afterwards ſo far inſinuated himſelf into the queen's confidence, that he was appointed ſecretary for the French language, and in time became the chief favourite. This man being a papiſt, it is very probable, had ſome ſhare in perſuading the queen to eſpouſe Darnley. However, Darnley at laſt grew jealous of Riccio, and this jealouſy was encreaſed by the averſion which the queen expreſſed to her huſband; in conſequence of which, Riccio was aſſaſſinated in her preſence, in 1566. The queen was kept under a guard for ſome time, till feigning a fondneſs for her huſband, ſhe was releaſed; and ſoon after, the earl of Bothwell became as much a favourite as Riccio had formerly been, whilſt her huſband was wholly neglected.

On the 15th of June 1566, ſhe was delivered of a prince, named James, who ſucceeded to the crown of Scotland, and afterwards to that of England. Soon afterwards, in the beginning of the year 1567, Darnley being taken ill of a diſtemper, which ſome people thought the effects of poiſon, and lodged at a place called Kirkfield, on account of the air, was blown up with gunpowder, by the contrivance

of Bothwell and Murray; and in a little time after, the queen was married to Bothwell, whom all the world charged with this murder.

The murder of Darnley, and Mary's marriage with Bothwell, ſerved greatly to weaken her party in England, which had proceeded ſo far as to influence both houſes of parliament; and, but for her late ſhameful conduct, might have given Elizabeth great uneaſineſs, at the ſame time that it was productive of conſiderable alterations in Scotland. The Scotch earls of Argyle, Morton, Marr, Athol, Glencairn and others, were reſolved to bring the murderers to juſtice, and diſſolve Mary's marriage with Bothwell. To this end they raiſed forces, and at laſt obliged the queen to ſurrender herſelf; upon which ſhe was confined under a guard at Edinburgh; but finding ſhe ſtill correſponded with Bothwell, they confined her in Lochleven caſtle. Upon this Bothwell fled to the Orkneys, turned pirate, and afterward eſcaped to Denmark, where he was impriſoned, and loſt his ſenſes. Soon after Mary's impriſonment, the confederate lords obliged her to reſign the crown in favour of her ſon, then about a year old, and earl Murray was appointed regent: but the queen having eſcaped from her confinement, formed a ſtrong party againſt the regent, and attempted to reſume her crown by force of arms; but being defeated in 1568, was forced to fly into England, whither ſhe had been invited by proteſtations of friendſhip, and promiſes of aſſiſtance from queen Elizabeth,

zabeth, who, notwithſtanding, ordered her to be taken into cuſtody, as ſoon as ſhe entered England, and confined a priſoner.

In the mean time the courts of France and Spain, having come to a reſolution to extirpate the heretics, Elizabeth did not doubt, when they had accompliſhed their ends at home, they would turn their arms againſt her: ſhe therefore aſſiſted the Hugonots, as ſhe had done before.

Mary had ſeveral great men of the queen's council in her party, who wiſhed either to have her on the throne of England, or declared ſucceſſor to queen Elizabeth. They, therefore, entered into a conſpiracy againſt Cecil, ſecretary of ſtate, whoſe abilities and integrity were great obſtacles in their way; but Elizabeth, well acquainted with this miniſter's fidelity, fruſtrated their deſigns. The duke of Norfolk, formerly a great favourite of queen Elizabeth, having been concerned in this plot, was ſent to the Tower: his project was to have married the queen of Scots, which was highly pleaſing to the malecontents, as it is probable the duke gave them hopes, not only of ſetting Mary on the throne, but of reſtoring popery.

In conſequence of this, the earls of Northumberland and Weſtmoreland broke out into open rebellion, which the good policy of Elizabeth ſoon quelled. The duke of Norfolk having been releaſed from the Tower, upon a

promiſe to think no more of marrying Mary, was ſoon after detected in a correſpondence with her and her adherents for raiſing a rebellion againſt Elizabeth. On this diſcovery he was re-committed to the Tower, and beheaded in 1572. Theſe, and many other ſuch plots, furniſhed queen Elizabeth with pretences for detaining Mary a priſoner.

The proteſtants in the low countries had for ſome time been ſo cruelly treated by the Spaniards, who had now introduced the inquiſition, that they entered into a confederacy for the defence of their liberties; and queen Elizabeth thought it good policy to aſſiſt them. In 1577, ſhe lent them 100,000l. to enable them to carry on the war: next year ſeveral companies of volunteers, formed in England, went into the ſervice of the ſtates, with the queen's permiſſion; and ſome years afterwards, ſhe ſent over a conſiderable body of troops. The queen's ſeaſonable aſſiſtance contributed not a little to the total defection of the ſeven provinces from the dominion of Spain.

Queen Elizabeth did not aſſiſt the Proteſtants in France and the Netherlands without provocation: the pope had by this time excommunicated her, and abſolved her ſubjects from their allegiance: the king of Spain, and the duke of Guiſe, were in a league with the pope to invade England, dethrone Elizabeth, and ſet up Mary queen of Scots in her room: many plots were carried on by the papiſts againſt her life,

and many perſons were executed on that account. The queen being threatened from all quarters, a general aſſociation was formed in England, to cut off every one that ſhould attempt any thing againſt her perſon or government. The parliament approved, and confirmed this aſſociation, and forbid prieſts and jeſuits the kingdom, upon pain of death. Soon after, the queen made an alliance with the king of Scotland, for their mutual defence, and the ſecurity of the proteſtant religion; and, to be beforehand with the king of Spain, ſhe reſolved to carry the war into America; and, in 1585, ſent Sir Francis Drake with twenty-one ſail of men of war, and land-forces, commanded by the earl of Carliſle, who ſurpriſed and plundered St. Domingo, took Carthagena, burnt St. Antonio and St. Helena, in Florida, and returned home with great booty.

Mary's pretended title to the crown of England was always made a handle of by the enemies of Elizabeth, for all their plots and conſpiracies; but their principal view was to reſtore popery both in England and Scotland; and as it was not eaſy to ſuppoſe that ſuch a revolution could be brought about without the deſtruction of Elizabeth, it afforded her a plauſible pretence to ſacrifice Mary to her own ſafety.

In the year 1586, a confederacy was ſet on foot by the pope, the king of Spain, the houſe of Guiſe, and the Iriſh, Scotch, and Engliſh Catho-

Catholics, to invade England, in favour of Mary; and it having appeared by letters, and other evidences, that Mary had a conſiderable ſhare in the conſpiracy, it was reſolved to proſecute her on the act of parliament paſſed the preceding year, rendering it capital to conſpire againſt the queen's perſon or government. Accordingly forty peers, with five judges, or the major part of them, were commiſſioned to try, and paſs ſentence on Mary, commonly called queen of Scots, daughter and heireſs of James the Fifth, king of Scotland, and dowager of France. Thirty-ſix of theſe commiſſioners arriving at Fotheringay-caſtle, in Northamptonſhire, where ſhe was confined, preſented her with a letter from the queen, which Mary having read with great compoſure, endeavoured to vindicate herſelf of the charge. She obſerved, ſhe was an abſolute and independant princeſs, who would never ſtoop to any thing beneath royal majeſty; that the laws of England were unknown to her, and none durſt be her advocate, nor did ſhe know who were to be her peers. The vice-chamberlain, Hatton, at laſt prevailed upon her to ſubmit to the trial, and the court proceeded accordingly. She was charged with knowing, approving, and abetting the late conſpiracy; which charge ſhe denied, though at the ſame time ſhe owned ſhe had endeavoured to recover her liberty, and had ſollicited her friends for that purpoſe, but never attempted any thing againſt the life of Elizabeth. The written evidence of her two ſecretaries, being read againſt her, ſhe affirmed it was was falſe;

that

that ſhe could not be convicted but by her own words, or hand-writing. She deſired to be confronted with her two ſecretaries, demanded a copy of her proteſt, an advocate to plead for her, and a hearing in full parliament; all which, however equitable, were denied her. In ſhort, the evidences of her two ſecretaries were admitted; by which it appeared, that Mary correſponded with the conſpirators; which being judged ſufficient to convict her, ſentence was pronounced againſt her on the 25th of October, 1586. Four days after it was approved and confirmed by parliament; and, on the 7th of February following, this unfortunate princeſs was beheaded in the hall of Fotheringay-caſtle. Queen Elizabeth pretended all along to be in ſuſpence, whether or not to put the ſentence in execution; and managed matters ſo, that the parliament preſſed her to it: and when ſhe ſigned the dead warrant, ſhe ordered ſecretary Daviſon to keep it privately by him; but he ſhewed it to the council, and they thought fit to haſten the execution: after which, the queen pretended great grief, and ordered her counſellors to be examined in the Star-chamber; but Daviſon only was fined in ten thouſand pounds, and impriſoned during the queen's pleaſure. As it is evident the proceedings againſt Mary were irregular, the greateſt advocates for queen Elizabeth can pretend to juſtify her conduct upon no other principle than that of ſelf-preſervation.

In 1588, Philip, king of Spain, made a moſt formidable attempt againſt the queen and the

the Proteſtant religion. He had been long making vaſt preparations to invade England; which the queen, on the other hand, had done every thing in her power to oppoſe. She fitted out a conſiderable fleet, under the command of Howard, lord Effingham, and ſent a ſquadron of ſhips of war to the coaſt of Flanders, to hinder the prince of Parma from joining the Spaniſh fleet, which was now commonly called the Invincible Armada, and conſiſted of 130 great ſhips, twenty caravels, and ten ſalves, having above 20,000 ſoldiers on board, with ſeamen, ammunition, &c. in proportion. This formidable armament ſailed from the river Tagus on the 29th of May; but being diſperſed by a ſtorm, rendezvouzed again at the Groine, from whence it ſailed July 12, and entered the Engliſh channel on the 19th: Howard ſuffered the Spaniards to paſs by him, following them cloſe until the 21ſt, when they had a running fight. The Engliſh took ſome of their ſhips, after a pretty ſmart engagement on the 27th, when the Spaniſh fleet came to an anchor off Calais, in order to wait for the duke of Parma with the land-forces from Flanders. Here the Engliſh admiral ſent in among them eight fire-ſhips, which ſo terrified them, that they cut their cables, and put to ſea in confuſion; and the Spaniards endeavouring to return to their rendezvous, the Engliſh having been reinforced, and now conſiſting of 140 ſail, fell upon them, and took ſeveral of their ſhips; upon which the reſt endeavoured to make the beſt of their way home. In the channel, the Engliſh took fifteen great

ſhips

ſhips and 4800 men; and afterwards, on the coaſt of Ireland, ſeventeen ſhips, and 5400 men. Of this prodigious armament, no more than ſixty ſhips returned to Spain, the reſt being either taken, or loſt by ſtorms.

In 1594, Roderigo Lopez, a Jew, who was the queen's phyſician, two Portugueze, and Patrick Cullen, an Iriſhman, were executed for attempting to poiſon the queen: as were Richard Wil iams and Edmund York, the next year, for attempting the ſame crime, on the promiſe of 40,000 florins from the Spaniſh governors of the Netherlands.

In 1596, a fleet was ſent to the coaſt of Spain, under the command of Howard, the earl of Eſſex, and Sir Walter Raleigh, which was attended with great ſucceſs; the Spaniards loſt two galleons, thirteen men of war, eleven ſhips laden for the Indies, and thirteen others.

The earl of Eſſex, a young nobleman of great abilities, had been for ſome time in high favour with the queen, by whom he was raiſed to the firſt poſts under the crown, when he became ſo extremely proud, vain, and arrogant, that he often neglected the queen's expreſs orders. In the mean time the earl of Tyrone, encouraged by a promiſe of aſſiſtance from Spain, raiſed a rebellion in Ireland, in 1599, which Eſſex was ſent over to quell: but this inſolent ſubject paid ſuch little regard to the queen's inſtructions, that he was ſuſpected of ſome dangerous deſigns;

and

and being charged with diſobedience of orders, he came over, even without leave, in order to juſtify himſelf. Being examined before the council, in relation to his conduct in Ireland, it appeared ſo ſuſpicious, that he was committed to the cuſtody of the lord privy ſeal: however, upon ſubmiſſion, this great favourite was ſet at liberty, but forbid the court. Provoked at this treatment, he had recourſe to ſuch violent meaſures, as rendered him ſuſpected of having a deſign upon the crown: he even went ſo far as to attempt an inſurrection in the city of London; at which the queen and council were ſo alarmed, that orders were ſent to ſeize him: being taken into cuſtody, he was committed to the Tower, and tried by his peers on the 19th day of February, in the year 1601, when he made a full confeſſion of his conſpiracy, and was condemned, and beheaded on the 25th of the ſame month. The Iriſh rebellion was quelled this year. Lord Mountjoy, the queen's deputy, defeated Tyrone, and drove him from place to place, till at laſt he was obliged to caſt himſelf upon the queen's mercy.

Queen Elizabeth did not long ſurvive her favourite Eſſex; but falling ſick in January, 1603, died on the 24th of March following, in the 70th year of her age, and 45th of her reign.

Upon the death of queen Elizabeth, king James the Sixth, of Scotland, was immediately proclaimed king of Great-Britain: he was now

in

in the 37th year of his age, being king of Scotland ever ſince he was a year old, upon the depoſition of his mother, who was daughter of James the Fifth, ſon of James the Fourth, by Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Henry the Seventh of England; ſo that James was the neareſt relation in blood to queen Elizabeth; though ſhe did not think fit to declare him her ſucceſſor till near her death. The council having ſent the Scotiſh king notice of his acceſſion to the crown, he ſet out from Edinburgh on the 5th of April, and, on the 7th of May, arrived in London. He was married to Anne, ſiſter to the king of Denmark, by whom he had three children at this time living, Henry, now nine years of age, Elizabeth and Charles.

Juſt before the coronation of the king and queen, which was performed on the 25th of July, a conſpiracy was diſcovered, for raiſing Arabella Stuart, the king's couſin, to the throne: moſt of the authors of the conſpiracy were committed to priſon, among whom was Sir Walter Raleigh; and ſuch as had been releaſed, were ſtripped of their eſtates: but only two prieſts, of all concerned in the plot, were executed. This plot had not been long ſuppreſſed, when the king became expoſed to the moſt imminent danger, by one of the blackeſt conſpiracies that ever was formed. The laws againſt popiſh recuſants had been put in execution, and their eſtates were ſequeſtered and aſſigned to courtiers, with whom they were forced to compound. Theſe ſeverities exaſperated them to ſuch a de-

gree, that they devoted the whole royal family to deſtruction, by blowing up the houſe of lords with gunpowder, at the opening of the ſeſſion of parliament, when the king, queen, prince of Wales, with all the lords ſpiritual and temporal, the judges, and the moſt conſiderable perſons in the kingdom, would be preſent.

For the execution of this infernal ſcene, Piercy, one of the conſpirators, hired a vault, or cellar, immediately under the houſe of lords, and, by means of Fawks, an old ſoldier, conveyed into it thirty barrels of gunpowder, artfully covering them with billets and faggots. The parliament was to have met upon the 5th of November, 1605, on which day the conſpirators had reſolved to put their horrible ſcheme in execution; but a few days before, William Parker, lord Monteagle, received a letter from one of the conſpirators, as is ſuppoſed, adviſing him not to go to the parliament-houſe on the firſt day of the ſeſſion, becauſe the parliament would ſuffer a terrible blow, without knowing from whom it ſhould come. James, having carefully peruſed this dark intimation, is ſaid to have gueſſed the deſign of the conſpirators, and ordered an immediate ſearch to be made under the parliament-houſe, when Fawks, who was to have ſet fire to the train, was apprehended at the cellar door, about midnight, in a cloak and boots, with a dark lanthorn, tinder-box, and matches in his pocket, and the barrels of gunpowder diſcovered. Fawks was hardened enough to avow his deſign, but refuſed

fuſed to diſcover his accomplices; however, upon being brought in ſight of the rack, he made a full diſcovery; and ſeven of the conſpirators, together with himſelf, were executed in January following: two jeſuits were hanged for concealing and abetting the plot, and two others of the conſpirators were killed, in attempting to make their eſcape. For this great deliverance, the parliament appointed the 5th of November, to be obſerved annually as a day of thankſgiving.

In 1610, prince Henry was created prince of Wales. This year a proclamation was iſſued for baniſhing all jeſuits and prieſts out of the kingdom, and forbidding all recuſants to come within ten miles of the court. In the month of October, 1612, Frederick the Fifth, elector palatine, arrived in England, in order to eſpouſe the princeſs Elizabeth, and was entertained with great magnificence: but, in the midſt of theſe rejoicings, the nation was overwhelmed with ſorrow, by the death of Henry, prince of Wales, the hope of the nation, on the 6th of November, in the nineteenth year of his age: this prince is celebrated by hiſtorians, as one of the moſt promiſing princes that ever any country produced, and died univerſally regretted.

The marriage of the princeſs with the elector Palatine, having been put off for ſome time, on account of prince Henry's death, was at laſt ſolemnized on the 14th of February, 1613; on

which occaſion there was a continued courſe of entertainments till April, when that illuſtrious pair ſet out for Germany.

Soon after this the king inſtituted the order of Knights Baronets, a ſpecies of nobility between a baron and a knight, to deſcend as an hereditary title; for which dignity each perſon paid 1095 l. He alſo created a certain number of Knights of Nova Scotia, who likewiſe purchaſed their diſtinction.

In 1616, prince Charles, now the king's only ſon, was created prince of Wales; and the king, being deſirous of marrying him to the infanta Maria, daughter of Philip the Third, king of Spain, became a dupe to that court, which influenced all his meaſures both at home and abroad, to the detriment of the Proteſtant cauſe, and the contempt of him and his government.

King James, hating the Puritans, endeavoured to reduce the church of Scotland, which was Preſbyterian, to a conformity with the church of England: with this view he took a journey to Scotland, in 1617, and required the Scots to admit of certain articles, which were deſigned to pave the way to their further conformity. In this affair he met with great oppoſition, as well from the miniſters, as from the people; and that oppoſition laid the foundation of the ill blood, which, in the ſucceeding reign, produced ſuch fatal conſequences. In his return

from

from Scotland, in oppoſition to the ſcruple of the Puritans upon that head, he publiſhed a performance, entitled, The Book of Sports; recommending all diverting exerciſes on a Sunday, after divine ſervice; which gave offence to ſeveral others, beſides Puritans, as it was enjoined to be read in all churches.

About the ſame time, Sir Walter Raleigh, after twelve years impriſonment in the Tower, was ſet at liberty; and, in Auguſt 1617, appointed commander of a ſquadron of men of war, and ſent to the river Oroonoko, in South-America, in queſt of a gold mine, which he gave the king to underſtand he knew of: but the expedition proving unſucceſsful, and Sir Walter attacking ſome of the Spaniſh ſettlements in Terra Firma, he was, at the inſtigation of the Spaniſh ambaſſador, executed, in virtue of his former ſentence, for high treaſon, on the 19th of October, 1618. The next year, queen Anne, the king's conſort, died of a dropſy, in the 46th year of her age.

About the ſame time an affair happened abroad, in which king James was unavoidably concerned, and which, from the meaſures he took in relation to it, deprived him totally of the affection and eſteem of his people, and brought him into great contempt among foreigners. The rights and privileges of the Proteſtants in Germany and Bohemia, had for ſome time been encroached upon by the emperor Matthias, who procured his couſin Ferdi-

nand, of Auſtria, to be crowned king of Bohemia.

Upon Matthias's death, Ferdinand was elected emperor; but the States of Bohemia, who were moſtly Proteſtants, refuſed to own him as their ſovereign; and, upon the 5th of September, 1619, choſe Frederick, elector Palatine, king James's ſon-in-law, for their king. In conſequence of this meaſure a war enſued, in which Frederick loſt not only the crown of Bohemia, but was deprived of his hereditary dominions, whilſt James ſtood neuter, and in vain endeavoured to accommodate matters by negotiations, which were attended with no manner of effect: nor was he more active in recovering the palatinate, than in preſerving it.

The king having called a parliament in 1621, great diſputes aroſe between him and the houſe of commons, which terminated in an open breach. Upon this he diſſolved the parliament by proclamation, and committed ſeveral of their members to priſon; and that oppoſition between the king and parliament produced two parties, who, in after times, came to be diſtinguiſhed by the names of Tories and Whigs. The king, being ſtill intent on the Spaniſh match, prince Charles, with the marquis of Buckingham, embarked for Spain, and, arriving at Madrid the 6th of March, 1622, articles were agreed on; but the match being ſoon afterwards abruptly broke off, the prince

prince returned to England without the infanta in 1623.

The ſame year a parliament was called, and the proceedings of the Spaniſh match being laid before them, the marquis of Buckingham's conduct in relation to it was approved of, and the parliament voted the king a ſupply, to declare war againſt Spain and the emperor. In the mean time a treaty of marriage was ſet on foot between the prince and Henrietta-Maria of France, daughter to Henry the Fourth, and ſiſter to Lewis the Thirteenth: articles were ſigned on the 10th of November, 1624; but the king died before the marriage was conſummated, on the 27th of March, 1625, in the fifty-ninth year of his age, after a reign of two and twenty years in England.

Immediately after the deceaſe of James, his ſon Charles, then in the twenty-fifth year of his age, was proclaimed king. His marriage with Henrietta-Maria of France, was ſolemnized by proxy, at Paris, on the 11th of May, 1625: about the middle of June the new queen arrived in England; and the king and queen were crowned at Weſtminſter the ſecond of February, 1626. The bad policy of James was in nothing ſo conſpicuous as in quarrelling with his parliament. This was chiefly owing to his extravagant notions of the royal prerogative, which he carried higher than perhaps any of his predeceſſors. It brought many inconveniences on himſelf; and happy had it been for

Charles,

Charles, and the nation, if he had not trod too much in the ſteps of his father: but being bred in the ſame high notions of regal power, he took larger ſtrides towards arbitrary government than even his father had done; by which meaſures, the party which ſided with the people againſt the court, grew every day more formidable; men's paſſions on both ſides were heated, mutual diſtruſt and jealouſy took place, and religion mixing in the quarrel, the patrons of liberty made their advantage of it, till enthuſiaſm, which gains ſtrength from oppoſition, not only overturned the religious, but the civil conſtitution of the country.

The duke of Buckingham, who was ſo great a favourite with James, that, from a private gentleman, he raiſed him to the high rank he now held, and who for ſeveral years had ruled with abſolute ſway, and diſpoſed of all places and preferments, was now in a ſtill higher degree of favour with Charles. He had artfully impoſed upon the laſt parliament, by a ſpecious account of his conduct in relation to the Spaniſh affair; but when that affair was better underſtood by the nation in general, and his miſrepreſentations appeared, through which the nation was drawn into an ill-timed war, he became more odious than ever; and the parliament that met the beginning of this reign, impeached him of high crimes, and uſed their utmoſt efforts to remove him from the king's preſence and councils; however, Charles being reſolutely fixed to ſtand by him, quarrelled with his

his parliaments, rather than he ſhould part with his favourite, which was the principal ground of the heats and animoſities between the king and his people in the beginning of this reign.

The duke, in the mean time, to anſwer ſome private intereſt of his own, as is ſuppoſed, drew his maſter into an unſeaſonable rupture with France, while he was ſtill engaged in a war againſt the houſe of Auſtria, for the recovery of the palatinate, and in continual want of money from his conſtant quarrels with his parliaments, who would grant him no ſupplies, but upon condition of redreſſing the grievances they complained of: this put Charles upon arbitrary and illegal methods of raiſing money, which rendered him extremely unpopular; and he became now ſtill more ſo, by truſting the management of the French war to the duke, who was made admiral of the fleet, conſiſting of above 100 ſail, and land forces to the number of 7000 men, deſtined to act againſt France. With this armament he ſet ſail from Portſmouth upon the 27th of June, 1627, and appeared off Rochelle upon the 20th of July, under colour of relieving that place, which was threatened with a ſiege; but the inhabitants of Rochelle, who knew nothing of the deſign of the armament, ſhut their gates, for fear of a ſurprize; upon which the duke ſailed for the iſle of Rhe, where he landed his troops, but managed matters ſo ill that he was forced to re-embark with the loſs of ſeveral thouſand men.

The

The king having fitted out another fleet to relieve Rochelle, which was now actually beſieged by the French, the duke of Buckingham aſſumed the command of it; but, while he was at Portſmouth ready to embark, he was aſſaſſinated by one John Felton, formerly a lieutenant in a regiment of foot, who ſtabbed him to the heart, ſo that he fell dead upon the ſpot. It does not appear that Felton was ſet on, or had any accomplice; for he declared, before his death, that he was moved to it from a perſuaſion only, that the duke was an enemy to his country. He did not attempt to eſcape; ſo that being ſeized, and brought priſoner to London, he was tried, and executed at Tyburn, and his body carried afterwards to Portſmouth, and there hung in chains. The fleet, however, ſailed for Rochelle, but could not approach the town; ſo that the poor inhabitants, having no hopes of relief, ſurrendered to the French king's mercy, in preſence of the Engliſh fleet, which, ſoon after the place was taken, returned home. In 1629, a peace was concluded on between France and England, which was followed the next year by a peace with Spain.

On May the 29th, 1630, was born prince Charles; and in 1633 prince James, who was immediately created duke of York. In 1632 died Frederick, the unfortunate elector Palatine, and king of Bohemia, Charles's brother-in-law. Endeavours had been uſed to reſtore him to his dominions, but in vain. Prince Charles, the elector's eldeſt ſon, ſucceeded to his

his father's claims, and ſhortly after came over with prince Rupert, his brother, to his uncle's court in England.

In May, 1633, the king took a journey into Scotland, where being arrived, he was crowned at Edinburgh, and held a parliament, in which he took ſome ſteps towards eſtabliſhing epiſcopacy in that kingdom; and from that meaſure his ruin may be ſaid to have commenced. He returned to London in July, and, in oppoſition to the Puritans, ſupported wakes and revels on Sundays, and renewed and confirmed his father's proclamation, for permitting recreations and diverſions on a Sunday after divine ſervice. In 1637, he ſent down to Scotland a book of canons, and then a liturgy, with ſtrict orders to have it read in the churches: but it was no ſooner attempted to be read in the churches at Edinburgh, than the people broke out into the moſt tumultuous noiſe; and when the biſhop of Edinburgh, who was to have preached at St. Giles's church, in that city, mounted the pulpit, in order to appeaſe the people, he was ſaluted with a ſhower of ſtones and ſticks, by which his life was endangered; the chancellor and judges were treated with the ſame diſreſpect and inſolence; and when the magiſtrates of the city found means to expel the outrageous part of the people, the ſervice was ſtill interrupted by the enraged multitude in the ſtreet, who continued to revile the ſervice, and threaten the biſhop, who, when he came forth, with great difficulty eſcaped aſſaſſination.

The

The king, upon intelligence of theſe proceedings, ſent down proclamations to pacify the Scots; but they proteſted againſt them, as deſigned only to enſnare them; and, in 1638, erected committees at Edinburgh, to manage the affairs of Scotland: one conſiſted of the nobility, another of the gentry, a third of the burghers, and a fourth of the miniſters; and from theſe committees proceeded the famous ſolemn league and covenant for the maintenance of their religion from all innovations, ſubſcribed by almoſt the whole Scotch nation. A general aſſembly being at laſt ſummoned to meet at Glaſgow, the high commiſſioner, finding that it was impoſſible to manage them, diſſolved them in the king's name; notwithſtanding which, they continued ſitting by their own authority, and paſſed ſeveral acts againſt the innovations.

The king was no ſooner informed of the preſumption of the general aſſembly in Scotland, than he reſolved to reduce them by force of arms. He ſummoned the nobility to attend him at York, upon the firſt of April, 1639, and to bring what forces they could draw together; each county was likewiſe obliged to furniſh a certain number of troops, by which means the king ſoon found himſelf at the head of above 20,000 men. The Scots, in the mean time, prepared for their defence, but relied more upon their friends in England, who, being all the puritans and the people diſaffected to the government, were by far the greateſt part

part of the people in the kingdom. In the mean time the king ordered the earl of Holland to march into Scotland with 3000 foot, and 1000 horſe; upon this Leſley, the Scotch general, ſent a body of forces to oppoſe his march; at the appearance of which, he thought fit to retreat. The Scotch general now approached the borders of England with 12,000 men; but at laſt the Scots ſent an humble petition to the king, beſeeching him to appoint commiſſioners to treat of a peace, which his majeſty having conſented to, articles of pacification were concluded on, June the 17th; but theſe articles were agreed to only to gain time: for the very next year it was reſolved in council, to reduce the Scots to their duty by force of arms: however, as the king was in want of money, he was adviſed to call a parliament.

The parliament having met April the 13th, 1640, refuſed to concern themſelves with the affairs of Scotland, and immediately took into conſideration the many petitions preſented them from ſeveral counties againſt grievances, which they inſiſted ſhould be redreſſed, before they would grant the ſubſidies required for carrying on the war againſt the Scots. Upon the report of theſe proceedings, the king diſſolved them, after they had ſat but ſix weeks, and ſet out for York, where the greateſt part of his army lay encamped, on intelligence that the Scotch army, conſiſting of 22,000 men, under general Leſley, had paſſed the Tweed. In the mean time, lord Conway, who commanded the van-

guard of the king's army at Newcaſtle having drawn out 3000 foot, and 1500 horſe, to diſpute the paſſage of the Tyne with the Scots, who were ſtill advancing ſouthward, was driven from his poſt by general Leſley, and obliged to retreat, with the loſs of ſeveral hundred men; upon which the Scots entered Newcaſtle, ſeized the king's magazines of arms and ammunition, and, in two days after, made themſelves maſters of Durham.

Now the Scots publiſhed a manifeſto, in which they endeavoured to ſhew, that their motives for entering England was no quarrel they had with the Engliſh nation, but only to defend themſelves againſt ſome evil miniſters who directed the king's councils. In this exigency his majeſty ſummoned a general council of the peers to meet him at York, where he was adviſed to call a parliament, as the only means to redreſs the grievances of the nation, and remove the dangers that threatened both the king and the ſtate: upon which it was reſolved to ſummon a parliament for the third of November following. At the ſame time it was reſolved to ſend commiſſioners to treat with the Scots about a peace; and the commiſſioners being met at Rippon, upon the firſt of October, it was immediately agreed, that there ſhould be a ceſſation of arms, and that the Scots might remain in poſſeſſion of Northumberland and the biſhopric of Durham, till the reſt of the treaty, which was adjourned to London, ſhould be agreed on.

The

The parliament being met, the king, in his ſpeech, particularly deſired them to find means for driving the Scots out of England: but, inſtead of complying with his majeſty's deſire, the houſe of commons reſolved, that 300,000 l. ſhould be raiſed for ſupplying the Scotch army. The houſe then proceeded vigorouſly againſt the authors of the grievances they complained of: the earl of Strafford was impeached of high treaſon, and committed to the Tower. The Scotch commiſſioners having exhibited a long charge againſt archbiſhop Laud, as the author of all their troubles, he was voted a traitor by the houſe of commons; and being taken into cuſtody, was alſo committed to the Tower; and ſecretary Windebank and lord keeper Finch, being likewiſe voted traitors, eſcaped over ſea. About this time the king acquainted the parliament with the marriage of the princeſs Mary, his eldeſt daughter, with the prince of Orange. King William the Third was the iſſue of this marriage.

On May the firſt, 1641, the houſe of commons turned the impeachment againſt the earl of Strafford into a bill of attainder, becauſe there was not legal evidence to convict him before the houſe of lords: where the bill againſt him having paſſed, at the inſtance of the commons, received the royal aſſent by commiſſion; and the earl was beheaded on Tower-hill on the 22d of May. Bills were alſo paſſed for taking away the Star-chamber and high-commiſſion courts, and for a pacification between

England and Scotland: and the houſe of commons being informed that the army was practiſed upon, in order to bring them up to London, and over-awe their proceedings, they unanimouſly entered into a ſolemn proteſtation to ſtand by the religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom; in which proteſtation the lords joined ſome time after, and then it was impoſed on the whole nation. This alſo gave riſe to a bill for the continuance of parliament, which alſo received the royal aſſent; and in which it was enacted, that the parliament was not to be diſſolved, prorogued or adjourned, but by an act of parliament.

On the 10th of Auguſt the king ſet out for Scotland, where he gave the royal aſſent to all the acts the parliament of that kingdom preſented to him; and on October the 23d, whilſt the king was ſtill in Scotland, there was a moſt dreadful inſurrection in Ireland, when the natives, or old Iriſh, roſe in all parts of the iſland, and moſt inhumanly murdered above 40,000 Engliſh and Scotch proteſtants, without diſtinction of age, ſex, or condition. The inſurgents, unhappily for the king, pretended that they had his authority for what they did, and that their deſign was to oppoſe the proceedings of the puritanical parliament in England, which made a ſtrong impreſſion on the minds of ſuch as were already not well affected to the king.

About the end of November, the king returned from Scotland; and, upon the 27th of December,

December, the houſe of commons, conſidering the frequent obſtacles they met with in the houſe of lords, from the oppoſition of the biſhops to their meaſures, paſſed a bill for taking away the biſhops votes in parliament. About the ſame time, the apprentices of London, with many others from that city, came in a body to Weſtminſter, and preſented a petition to the king, lords, and commons, againſt papiſts, jeſuits, and prelates; and complaining of plots and conſpiracies againſt the parliament; and great numbers flocked about the parliament-houſe, crying, *No Biſhops*. Theſe tumults continuing for ſome days, ſeveral perſons offered their ſervice as a guard to his majeſty: and many ſkirmiſhes happened between them and the multitude, in which ſome citizens were wounded, and which greatly heightened the animoſity between the two parties. The tumults rendering it unſafe for the biſhops to attend their ſeats in parliament, twelve of them met, and drew up a proteſtation againſt all laws, orders, votes, and determinations that had paſſed ſince the 27th of December, or ſhould thereafter paſs, during their forced abſence from the houſe: at which the commons were ſo much offended, that they impeached the biſhops of high treaſon, and committed them to the Tower: upon this the lords paſſed the bill for taking away their votes; and in February that bill received the royal aſſent.

The king, while in Scotland, having diſcovered more fully the treaſonable correſpondence

between the Scots and ſome members of the Engliſh parliament, ordered the lord Kimbolton to be apprehended, togdther with Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Holles, Sir Arthur Haſlerig, and Mr. Strode; upon which the commons reſolved, that whoever ſhould attempt to ſeize any of their members, or their papers, they ſhould ſtand upon their defence. The king thereupon went to the houſe of commons himſelf, and demanded the five members already mentioned: but they had ſlipped out, juſt before the king came in, upon which the king iſſued a proclamation for apprehending them, and the ſame day the commons voted the king's meaſure a breach of privilege, and adjourned for ſeven days, ordering a committee to ſit in the mean time at Guildhall.

While the committee of the houſe of commons ſat at Guildhall, a guard was raiſed in the city for the protection of the five members; and the mob growing very dangerous, the king removed with his family from Whitehall to Hampton court; from thence to Windſor, and at laſt to York. In the mean time, the ſheriffs and train bands of London, with an armed multitude, carried the obnoxious members in triumph to their ſeats at Weſtminſter, and the ſeamen and watermen, with above one hundred armed veſſels, with field pieces and colours, as prepared for action, advanced at the ſame time up the river Thames, from London bridge to Weſtminſter, for which they received the thanks of the houſe of commons.

Two

Two days after the king departed from Whitehall he ſent a meſſage to both houſes to acquaint them that he would wave his proceedings againſt the five members, and make it his buſineſs to preſerve the privileges of his parliament; and ſome days afterwards, on the 2d of February 1642, he offered a general pardon. In the mean time the houſe of commons ordered a guard to block up the Tower, and ſent Sir John Hotham to take poſſeſſion of Hull, where there was a great magazine of arms and ammunition, and ordered him to keep it for the parliament.

About the end of May the parliament having reſolved to ſettle the militia of the kingdom, independant of the king, publiſhed their ordinance for that purpoſe, and commanded all perſons to be obedient to it; about the ſame time the king iſſued a proclamation to forbid the execution of the parliament's ordinance; and the parliament, in their turn, publiſhed a declaration forbidding all perſons to obey the king's proclamation.

Now both houſes reſolved, that the kingdom ſhould be forthwith put in a poſture of defence, and ordered the earl of Northumberland, the lord high admiral, to equip the royal navy, and be ready to put to ſea in their ſervice. They afterwards proceeded to muſter the militia of the city of London, conſiſting of 12,000 men, and ſent orders to the reſpective lieutenants of

the counties to muſter their militia, purſuant to the ordinance of parliament.

On the 23d of April, the king appeared before Hull with 300 horſe, in order to ſecure his magazines there, but was denied admittance by Sir John Hotham, who held it for the parliament. Now his majeſty thinking it neceſſary to have a guard for the defence of his perſon, raiſed a troop of horſe, the command of which was given to the prince of Wales; upon which the parliament voted, that whoever ſhould ſerve or aſſiſt his majeſty ſhould be deemed traitors; and on the 26th of May, they publiſhed a declaration, intimating that the ſovereign legiſlative power was lodged in both houſes, and that the king had not ſo much as a negative.

Now both ſides prepared openly for war. On the 15th of June the king granted ſeveral commiſſions of array for levying troops. On the 12th of July, the parliament voted that an army ſhould be raiſed, and the command of it given to Robert Devreux, earl of Eſſex; and on the 22d of Auguſt the king ſet up his ſtandard at Nottingham.

On the 9th of September, the earl of Eſſex ſet out from London to put himſelf at the head of the parliament army, which was aſſembled at Northampton, and amounted to 16,000 men; and the king, not thinking himſelf ſafe at Notting-

tingham, marched to Shrewſbury, where he found his army increaſed to 14,000 men.

The firſt rencounter in this war was at Powick bridge, near Worceſter, between prince Rupert, the king's nephew, who was detached to guard a convoy of money and plate from Oxford, and colonel Sandys, ſent by the earl of Eſſex to take poſſeſſion of Worceſter. In this engagement colonel Sandys was killed, and his detachment defeated: however, the earl of Eſſex advancing the next day, took poſſeſſion of Worceſter, and ſoon afterwards ſecured Glouceſter and Briſtol for the parliament.

On Sunday the 23d of October, about two in the afternoon, both armies engaged at Edgehill, near Keynton, in Warwickſhire, where the king's horſe beat the enemy's cavalry out of the field: but purſuing them too far, left the royal infantry expoſed to the enemy's foot, who were more numerous: however they maintained their ground till night parted them, when both ſides claimed the victory.

Some days after this battle the king took Banbury caſtle, and about the ſame time the queen landed at Burlington bay, in Yorkſhire, from Holland, whither the king ſent her about ſix months before, to buy up arms and ammunition.

Soon after this ſeveral ſmart ſkirmiſhes happened in different parts of the nation, in which ſome-

ſometimes one ſide had the better, ſometimes the other; but it would be foreign to the plan laid down for this work to mention the ſeveral battles, ſieges, rencounters and other particulars of this long and bloody civil war.

The king gaining ground upon the parliament, the two houſes came to a reſolution to invite the Scots to their aſſiſtance, who promiſed to invade England, on condition that the parliament would reduce the church of England to a conformity with that of Scotland, by the extirpation of prelacy or epiſcopacy; and that the ſolemn league and covenant ſhould be ſworn to, and ſubſcribed by both kingdoms.

The two houſes agreeing to theſe articles, the ſolemn league and covenant was ſent into England, and ſworn to and ſubſcribed by all the members of parliament, and by the aſſembly of divines then ſitting at Weſtminſter, to conſider of a reformation in the church.

In conſequence of this treaty, a Scotch army conſiſting of 18,000 foot, and 3,000 horſe, under the command of the earl of Leven, paſſed the Tyne the 28th of February 1643-4; and joining the parliament army under general Fairfax, were attacked upon the 2d of July by prince Rupert, who was at length, after an obſtinate and bloody battle, totally routed with the loſs of 10,000 royaliſts. This victory was, in a great meaſure, owing to the valour and good conduct of Oliver Cromwell, member of par-

parliament for the town of Cambridge, who from the beginning of the war had been very active and vigilant for the parliament, and was from a captain now raiſed to the rank of lieutenant general.

On the other hand the parliament army in the weſt was almoſt ruined. In the mean time, the queen, having been delivered at Exeter of the princeſs Henrietta, withdrew into France; and about the ſame time, Charles Lewis, the elector palatine, brother to prince Rupert, came to London to reſide there under the protection of the parliament, who allowed him an honourable penſion.

On the 4th of January 1644-5, an ordinance paſſed both houſes for laying aſide the common prayer book, and eſtabliſhing the directory, which had been drawn up in the aſſembly of divines; and thus the preſbyterian worſhip was appointed in the church of England: the ſame day a bill of attainder having paſſed both houſes againſt archbiſhop Laud, he was beheaded on Tower-hill, the 10th of the ſame month.

About this time a religious ſect ſtarted up, called the Independants, from their diſclaiming any dependency on churches, and renouncing all forms of church government, as well preſbyterian as epiſcopal. They were at firſt united with the preſbyterians, but now acted ſeparately, and at laſt pulled down the preſbyterians,

terians, who ſought only to humble and reſtrain the royal prerogative; whereas the independants wanted to aboliſh monarchy, and introduce democracy. This ſect was compoſed of ſuch fanatics, as gave a looſe to the wildeſt reveries of enthuſiaſm, and was headed by Oliver Cromwell. The firſt ſtep which this party took, was to get over the army, in order to which it was neceſſary to have it new modelled; and this was brought about principally by Cromwell's means, under pretence of putting a more ſpeedy end to the war. At the ſame time he and his aſſociates took advantage of the complaints againſt the partiality of the parliament, in engroſſing all places of truſt and profit to themſelves, to get an ordinance paſſed for excluding all members of parliament from all offices civil and military, which was called the ſelf-denying ordinance, by virtue of which ſuch officers in the parliament's army as were of either houſe, and generally favoured the preſbyterians, were removed from their commands, and ſuch put in their places as were friends to the independants. Sir Thomas Fairfax was nominated general of the army, who was indeed a preſbyterian himſelf; but was entirely governed by the counſels of Cromwell, the only member of parliament who kept his poſt in the army.

On the 14th of June, the royal army, commanded by the king in perſon, and the parliament army commanded by Fairfax, came in ſight of one another, near a village called

Naſeby, in Northamptonſhire, when a battle enſued, which decided the quarrel between the king and the parliament. Prince Rupert, who commanded the king's right wing, gave the firſt charge, and attacked the left wing of the parliament army, commanded by colonel Ireton, ſon-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, with ſuch impetuoſity, that he ſoon broke them, and purſued them as far as the village: but in his return, miſpent his time in an attempt to ſeize their park of artillery; while Cromwell, who commanded the parliament's right wing, charged ſo furiouſly on the king's left wing, commanded by Sir Marmaduke Longdale, that he broke them after an obſtinate diſpute. Then joining Fairfax, he charged the king's foot in flank, who had obliged the parliament infantry to give ground, with ſuch vigour as they could not reſiſt; ſo that they were immediately routed and diſperſed. By this time prince Rupert had rejoined the king, but not being able to rally their broken troops, his majeſty was forced to quit the field, and abandon the victory to his enemies, who took all his cannon, baggage, and above five thouſand priſoners.

Soon after this great victory the whole kingdom was ſubjected to the obedience of the two houſes; and the king having in the mean time fled from Oxford, upon intelligence that Fairfax was advancing to reduce that city, threw himſelf into the hands of the Scot h army, then lying before Newark, on the 6th of May 1646. The Scots, hearing that Fairfax had made a mo-

tion to the north, retired with his majesty to Newcastle, from whence the king sent messages to the parliament, with propositions for an accommodation: but the total abolition of episcopacy, which the parliament insisted on, he would never consent to.

Now the two houses appointed a committee, to treat with the Scotish commissioners about disposing of the king's person; at length it was agreed, that the Scots should have 400,000l. for the arrears due to them, one moiety to be paid before their army left England, and the other at stated times, and that the king should be delivered up to commissioners, appointed by the parliament of England; and these conditions being executed on the 30th of January 1646-7, the Scotish army marched for Scotland, and the king was conducted to Holmby house, in Northamptonshire.

Hitherto the presbyterians and independants acted in concert against their sovereign; but now their mutual animosity began to appear. The parliament and the city of London were mostly presbyterians, and the army almost wholly independants. The parliament therefore were for disbanding the army; but the army resolved not to disband, or separate, till such a settlement was made as they desired. These animosities increasing, the army apprehended that the parliament, in order to crush them would close with the king; wherefore they sent a detachment of fifty horse, under the command of cornet

cornet Joyce, to take the king from the parliament's commiſſioners at Holmby, which he reſolutely effected, on the 4th of June, 1647, and next day arrived at Newmarket, with the royal captive, who was treated with great reſpect by the officers of the army.

On the 16th of June, the agitators, as they were called, for the army, drew up a charge of treaſon againſt eleven members of the houſe of commons, the chief of the preſbyterian party, for betraying the cauſe of the parliament, in endeavouring to break and deſtroy the army, upon which thoſe members thought fit to withdraw. The parliament, having ſettled the militia of London, at the requeſt of the citizens, in the hands of the preſbyterians, were now ſo over awed by the army, that they repealed that ordinance; which was no ſooner done, than on the 26th of July, a great multitude of the populace aſſembled at Weſtminſter, and, in a tumultuous manner demanded, that the laſt ordinance touching the militia ſhould be annulled; that the eleven members, who had been accuſed ſhould be recalled and that the king ſhould come to London; and they committed ſuch outrages, while the two houſes were ſitting, as terrified the members into a compliance with their demands; but the army marching to London, about the end of Auguſt, obliged the parliament to revoke all that had been done ſince the 26th of July; and from this time the two houſes were totally governed by the army.

The

The king, who, ſince in the hands of the army, had been obliged to attend all their motions, was, on the 26th of Auguſt, when they approached to the city of London, conducted to Hampton Court, from whence, having reaſon to believe his life in danger, he eſcaped on the 13th of November, to the iſle of Wight; being perſuaded to truſt himſelf with colonel Hammond, the governor of that iſland, who immediately lodged him in Cariſbrook Caſtle; and then ſent advice to the parliament of his majeſty's being in ſafe cuſtody.

His majeſty being reduced to this melancholy ſituation, his friends began to exert themſelves for him in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, about the beginning of the year 1648, and were joined by the preſbyterians from their averſion to the independants: the inſurgents were encouraged with the hopes of a powerful aſſiſtance from Scotland. In Wales they were 8000 ſtrong, and ſeized upon ſeveral places, but were ſoon defeated, and the places reduced: thoſe who had taken up arms in other parts of the kingdom were alſo diſperſed; but a Scotiſh army entering England in July, were reinforced by about 5000 Engliſh troops, under Sir Marmaduke Longdale; however, Cromwell marching againſt them, engaged them upon the 17th of Auguſt, near Preſton, in Lancaſhire, where he totally routed them: he then marched into Scotland, and, having ſettled the affairs of that kingdom, returned in triumph to England.

In

In the mean time ſeveral petitions were preferred to the parliament for a treaty with the king; and it was at length reſolved by both houſes, to enter into a perſonal treaty with his majeſty, at Newport, in the iſle of Wight; and ten commiſſioners were appointed for this treaty, which began the 18th of September; but on the 18th of November, the army preſented a remonſtrance to the houſe of commons againſt the treaty, and required that the king ſhould be brought to juſtice as the author of all the bloodſhed and evils with which the kingdom had been afflicted. And now the fate of this unhappy prince drew near. On the 30th of November he was removed from the Iſle of Wight to Hurſt caſtle, in Hampſhire, after which the army marched towards London; and general Fairfax arriving with ſeveral regiments, occupied Weſtminſter, and on the 6th of December ordered his ſoldiers to take poſſeſſion of all the avenues to Weſtminſter-hall, and ſeized no leſs than forty members of the houſe of commons, who were confined in a neighbouring houſe under a ſtrong guard. On the next day, the commons, going in to the houſe, found a ſtrong guard on both ſides the door, by which upwards of ninety more preſbyterian members were denied admittance. The preſbyterians being thus excluded, the houſe of commons from this time conſiſted wholly of Independants and their adherents, who were diſpoſed to comply with whatever the army dictated.

On the 23d of December, this remnant of the houſe of commons, appointed a committee to draw up a formal accuſation againſt the king, who, about the ſame time, was conducted from Hurſt Caſtle, to Windſor, where the council of war ordered the uſual ceremonies, ſuch as ſerving him on the knee, to be laid aſide. On the 28th of December, the commons having conſidered the report of their committee, paſſed an act for erecting a high court of juſtice, impowered to try the king, by the name of Charles Stuart, for high treaſon; and this ordinance being ſent up to the houſe of peers upon the 2d of January 1648-9, was unanimouſly rejected: the commons, thereupon, immediately voted, that the members of their houſe and the other commiſſioners nominated as judges on the king, might execute the commiſſion, although the lords had rejected the ordinance. His majeſty, being brought from Windſor to St. James's on the 19th, was next day produced before the high court in Weſtminſter-hall, who had choſen ſerjeant Bradſhaw for their preſident. The ſubſtance of the charge againſt him was, that he had endeavoured to ſet up a tyrannical power, and to that end had raiſed and maintained a cruel war againſt the parliament. The king, who ſurveyed this unprecedented tribunal with an air of dignity and diſdain, and who, to the laſt bore his fate with aſtoniſhing equanimity and reſolution, made no anſwer to the charge, but refuſed to own the juriſdiction of the court, upon which he was remanded back to St. James's, and the court adjourned.

At

At the ſecond ſitting of the court, the preſident required the king to anſwer to the charge of high treaſon, which had been brought againſt him. His majeſty again demurred to the legality of the court, upon which he was conducted back to his lodgings. At his third appearance, he continued firm to his purpoſe. At laſt, being brought before the court, on the 27th of the ſame month, he earneſtly deſired, that, as he had ſomething to ſay, which nearly concerned the peace of the kingdom, and the liberty of the ſubject, he might be heard before the lords and commons in the painted chamber; but this propoſal being rejected, he declared he had nothing elſe to ſay. Then the preſident ordered the clerk to read the ſentence, purſuant to which, he was on the 30th beheaded on a ſcaffold erected in the ſtreet, near the windows of the Banqueting-houſe, at White-hall, in the forty-ninth year of his age, and the twenty-fourth of his reign. His corpſe was carried to Windſor, and privately interred in St. George's chapel.

After the death of king Charles there enſued an interregnum of eleven years and four months, during which the royal family was totally eclipſed, and the government of the kingdom underwent various forms. The firſt was a democracy or commonwealth: for the king was no ſooner dead, but the remnant of the houſe of commons, called afterwards the Rump, ſcarce amounting to above eighty in number, pub-

publiſhed a proclamation forbidding all perſons, on pain of incurring the penalty of high treaſon, to acknowledge or declare Charles Stuart, eldeſt ſon of the late king, as ſovereign of England.

They likewiſe voted the houſe of lords uſeleſs and dangerous. It was therefore aboliſhed, and all the peers reduced to a level with the commons. They afterwards paſſed an act aboliſhing the kingly power, as uſeleſs, burdenſome, and dangerous; and declared, that the ſtate ſhould be governed by the repreſentatives of the people, ſitting in the houſe of commons, under the form of a republic. A new oath, called the engagement, was enjoined, to be true and faithful to the government, eſtabliſhed without king or houſe of peers. A new ſeal was prepared, which was committed to certain perſons, under the title of the keepers of the liberties of England, by the authority of parliament; and all writs and public orders were to run in their name. And finally, a council of ſtate was appointed, conſiſting of thirty-nine perſons, for the adminiſtration of public affairs, under the parliament, whoſe power was to continue for one whole year; and then a new council of ſtate to be choſen, and thus the government of the commonwealth was eſtabliſhed.

In March, a new high court of juſtice was erected, for the trial of ſeveral noblemen, who were taken priſoners by the parliament, and

were now condemned to die, and three of them, the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Holland, and lord Capel, were beheaded on a ſcaffold oppoſite to Weſtminſter-hall. But the parliament had not been long in poſſeſſion of the ſupreme power, before they found it neceſſary to turn their thoughts to Ireland, where the marquis of Ormond was at the head of an army, which had declared for the prince of Wales. In this exigency the parliament ſent over Oliver Cromwell, whom they had appointed governor of Ireland, with a body of troops; and Cromwell having in about nine months reduced the whole iſland, about the middle of May, in the year 1650, returned in triumph to England.

The prince of Wales, now in the 18th year of his age, reſided at the Hague, where he received the melancholy tidings of his father's death. He forthwith aſſumed the title of king, and was invited over by the parliament of Scotland; but upon the expreſs condition of his maintaining the preſbyterian diſcipline, and taking the covenant. Charles, rejecting theſe terms, gave the marquis of Montroſe a commiſſion to raiſe forces in Germany, and make a deſcent upon Scotland. But the Scotiſh parliament had taken ſuch meaſures, that the marquis was ſoon defeated; and, being taken priſoner, was hanged, drawn and quartered. Notwithſtanding theſe meaſures the Scots ſtill continued to treat with the king, who, finding himſelf at length obliged to comply with the conditions firſt propoſed to him,

him, embarked for Scotland, where he arrived in June 1650, but was not permitted to land, before he had taken the covenant.

Upon intelligence of theſe proceedings, Oliver Cromwell, who was now appointed general and commander in chief of all the armies of the commonwealth, lord Fairfax having reſigned his commiſſion, marched into Scotland, at the head of 20,000 men; and advancing againſt the Scotiſh army, commanded by general Leſley, attacked them near Dunbar on the 3d of September, with ſuch deſperate fury and reſolution that he entirely routed them; and then laying ſiege to Edinburgh caſtle, reduced it about the end of December.

The king, having been crowned in Scotland, on the 1ſt of January 1650-1, raiſed an army which he commanded in perſon, and marching into England, in Auguſt following, cauſed himſelf to be proclaimed at the head of his army, at all the market towns through which he paſſed. In the mean time, Cromwell, who was ſtill with his army in Scotland, having ſettled matters in that kingdom, marched in all haſte after the king, with whom he came up upon the 3d of September, at Worceſter, where he charged the royal army ſo vigorouſly, that he obtained a complete victory, and took many thouſand priſoners, among whom was the earl of Derby, who was afterwards beheaded. The king narrowly eſcaped, and, after wandering about in a peaſant's habit, undergoing vaſt fatigues, and eſcap-

eſcaping numberleſs dangers, for the ſpace of ſeveral weeks, got ſafe over to France. Soon after the battle at Worceſter, general Monk compleated the reduction of Scotland, which was now united with England in one commonwealth.

In the mean time a war broke out between the two republics of Great Britain and Holland, during the courſe of which there were ſeveral bloody engagements at ſea; at laſt the Dutch, who were generally worſted, ſued for peace; but before it was concluded a new revolution happened in Britain; for, on the 20th of April 1653, Cromwell went with a party of ſoldiers to the houſe of Commons, told them they were no longer a parliament; and turning them all out of doors, aſſumed the government of the ſtate.

The army having reſolved that Cromwell ſhould be lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, his highneſs was ſolemnly inſtalled on the 16th of December, and then proclaimed, firſt in and about London, and afterwards throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, upon which congratulatory addreſſes were preſented to him from all parts of the three kingdoms, and the greateſt foreign ſtates courted his friendſhip and alliance.

On the 5th of April 1654, the lord Protector concluded a peace with the Dutch, upon which

which he ordered writs to be iſſued out for chuſing members to ſerve in parliament. This parliament met on the 3d of September, when the protector went in great ſtate, and opened it with a ſpeech: but not finding it for his purpoſe, he ſoon afterwards diſſolved it. France and Spain being now at war together, each party endeavoured to gain the protector, who at length reſolved to aſſiſt France; and having equipped a fleet, ſent it under the command of admiral Penn, with ſome land forces to attack the Spaniſh ſettlement of St. Domingo, in Hiſpaniola; but having failed in that deſign, the admiral ſailed for Jamaica, which he took, upon the 17th of May 1655. In September 1656, the Engliſh admiral, Blake, ſunk or burnt the whole Spaniſh plate fleet, except two ſhips, which he took with an immenſe treaſure on board; and the year following, the ſame admiral burnt ſix large Spaniſh galleons at the Canary Iſlands.

The lord protector having thought fit to ſummon a new parliament, which met on the 17th of September 1656, the members were all examined by his highneſs's council, before they were admitted into the houſe, when near a hundred members, who refuſed to recogniſe him, were excluded; but theſe publiſhed a ſevere remonſtrance againſt this violence; and now the ſitting members proceeded juſt as Oliver would have them. By the firſt act they paſſed they renounced Charles Stuart; by another, they decreed the penalty of high treaſon againſt any perſon who ſhould make an attempt upon the life

life of the protector: they liberally granted the neceſſary ſupplies for the ſupport of the war; and after they had ſat ſome months, it was carried in the houſe, to offer the protector the title of king, which was actually done, the 4th of April 1657: but Oliver finding the army averſe to that meaſure, with a great ſhew of humility told the parliament on the 8th of May, that he could not undertake the government with the title of king. However they confirmed to him the title of protector, with a power to name his ſucceſſor, and to call parliaments, conſiſting of two houſes: and on the 26th of May, the protector was inaugurated in Weſtminſter-hall, with the like pomp and magnificence uſual at a coronation.

Cromwell ſent 6000 men to join the French army, purſuant to treaty, by which it was ſtipulated, that Dunkirk and Mardike ſhould be put into the hands of the Engliſh as ſoon as they ſhould be reduced. On June the 25th, 1658, Dunkirk ſurrendered to the Engliſh and French forces, upon which it was given up to the lord protector, who placed a ſtrong garriſon in it.

King Charles, upon Cromwell entering into a treaty with the king of France, was obliged to leave that kingdom, and retired to Cologne, where he reſided above two years, and from Cologne he repaired to Bruges, in Flanders. In the mean time, an inſurrection was concerted in favour of the king, and the marquis of Or-

mond came over to London in order to forward the deſign: but the protector getting intelligence of the plot, publiſhed a proclamation for apprehending the conſpirators, ſeveral of whom were ſeized; and being tried by a high court of juſtice, were condemned and executed.

On the 20th of January 1657-8, the parliament met, which conſiſted now of two houſes; the new one, anſwering to the houſe of peers, being called the other houſe, the members of which were conſtituted by the protector's writs of ſummons: and this new houſe, together with the admiſſion of the members into the lower houſe who had been excluded in the firſt ſeſſions, made ſuch an alteration in this aſſembly, that they ſeemed diſpoſed to undo all that had been done, and to repeal the very act upon which the protector's whole authority was founded. Cromwell, thinking it was high time to put a ſtop to ſuch proceedings, repaired to the other houſe, and ſending for the commons, diſſolved the parliament.

The lord protector being taken ill in Auguſt, died on the 3d of September 1658, in the 60th year of his age, having, as it is ſaid, named his ſon Richard to ſucceed him, juſt before he expired. He had a moſt pompous funeral, and his body was, in appearance, buried in Weſtminſter-abbey: but ſome have ſaid that it was wrapt in lead, and ſunk below bridge, in the Thames; and others have affirmed, that it was buried in Naſeby Field. This extraordinary

man

man was born at Huntington, of a good family of Welch extraction; the name being originally Williams; but one of the family marrying the ſiſter of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, who lived in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and of whom mention has been made in the hiſtory of that reign, a ſon by that marriage took the name of Cromwell, and from him Oliver was deſcended. His father died while he was young, but his mother ſurvived his elevation to the protectorſhip. She was a virtuous woman of the name of Stuart, and ſaid to be related to the royal family. He had two ſons, Richard and Henry, and four daughters, all women of great ſenſe and virtue.

Immediately after the death of Cromwell, the council aſſembled, and in conſequence of his laſt will, elected his ſon Richard protector of the commonwealth. This election was notified to the mayor of London, and next day he was proclaimed in that city and in Weſtminſter. Far from meeting with oppoſition, he in a little time received addreſſes from the different counties and corporations in England, congratulating him upon his ſucceſſion, which they promiſed to ſupport with life and fortune. After having been inſtalled and taken the oath, he, in order to ſecure the attachment general of Monk, who had rendered himſelf abſolute in Scotland, ſent thither that officer's brother-in-law, Clarges, with aſſurances of friendſhip and regard, which Monk received with profeſſions of acknowledgment and ſubmiſſion.

Richard, by the advice of his council, called a parliament, which met on the 27th of January, 1658-9, and recognized the protector, who was, however, compelled by the army to diſſolve it, upon the 22d of April following. Then the officers of the army taking no further notice of Richard, ſeized the government, and, on the 27th of May, choſe Fleetwood, ſon-in-law of the late protector, for their general, reſtored the members of the long parliament, whom Oliver had turned out in 1653, and declared for a commonwealth, without a monarch or houſe of peers. The rump parliament being thus reſtored, gave Richard 2000l. for paying his private debts, and ordered him to quit Whitehall palace; which order he quietly obeyed, and returned to a private ſtation. They alſo recalled his brother, Henry Cromwell, from Ireland, who had been governor of that iſland, and was much beloved by the inhabitants, for his mild and upright adminiſtration.

The rump parliament had not ſat long, before ſome differences aroſe between them and the officers of the army; the conſequence of which was, that this parliament was again depoſed by the army, on the 13th of October, five months after it had been reſtored; and, on the 26th of the ſame month, a form of government was ſet up, called, a Committee of Safety, conſiſting of twenty-three members, who were entruſted with the government in the mean time, and were empowered to conſider further of a form

form of government, without a king, monarch, or houſe of peers.

In the mean time, general Monk, whoſe conduct at this juncture was ſo myſterious, that one would be apt to think he had not yet determined in what manner he ſhould act, marched out of Scotland with the beſt of his troops, and gave out, that his deſign was to reſtore the rump parliament. At the ſame time, the fleet, the governor of Portſmouth, and great part of the army, deſerting their officers, declared for the parliament, who accordingly met on the 26th of December; upon which the committee of ſafety, Fleetwood and his aſſociates, were forced to give way; and the troops under general Lambert, who had marched to the north to oppoſe general Monk, upon hearing that the parliament was reſtored, put their general under arreſt, and brought him up to London, where, upon his arrival, he was committed priſoner to the Tower. Monk, having entered England with his army, on the ſecond of January, 1659-60, was met at Leiceſter by deputies from London, with an addreſs, praying the reſtoration of the members who had been excluded in 1648; and at ſeveral other places, as he continued his march, he received addreſſes to the ſame purpoſe; to which he gave no other anſwer, than that he would communicate their contents to the parliament.

General Monk, having reached St. Alban's, ſent a letter to the houſe, deſiring they would

order the regiments that were quartered in London to quit that city, and make way for his troops: this direction being complied with, Monk entered London on the third of February: going the next day to the parliament, he received the thanks of the houſe; and having promiſed the magiſtrates and citizens of London to reſtore the ſecluded members, they waited on the general at Whitehall, on the 12th of February, all in a body, when he gave them a guard to the parliament-houſe, where they took their ſeats; upon which the leaders of the independant and republican party, ſurpriſed at this ſudden appearance of the ſecluded members among them, withdrew from the houſe. The parliament, thus altered, repealed the oath of abjuration, and that of fidelity to the eſtabliſhed government, without king and houſe of peers; ſo that the lords were reſtored to their right of ſitting in parliament: they appointed Monk general in chief of all the forces in the three kingdoms; and, conſtituting a new council of ſtate, they iſſued out writs for calling a free parliament, and diſſolved themſelves on the 16th of March.

On the 25th of April, the new parliament met in two houſes, according to the antient conſtitution; and in both, the intereſt of the royaliſts predominated. The king's letters to the lords and commons were read in both houſes, together with his majeſty's declaration, granting a free and general pardon to all that ſhould embrace it, within forty days, excepting ſuch perſons

perſons only as ſhould be excepted by parliament; and granting liberty of conſcience in matters of religion. Upon finiſhing the reading of the letter, both houſes immediately voted, that, by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, the government ought to be veſted in a king, lords and commons. The commons voted 50,000 l. to the king, 10,000 l. to the duke of York, and 5000 l. to the duke of Glouceſter. On the 8th of May, the king was proclaimed in London; and the deputies of the parliament and the city ſet out on the 11th for the Hague, where Charles waited their arrival: on the 23d the king embarked; on the 26th he arrived at Dover, where he was met by general Monk; and, on the 29th, which was his birth-day, reached Whitehall, through an innumerable multitude of people, who rent the air with ſhouts and acclamations.

The act of indemnity having paſſed both houſes, received the royal aſſent upon the 29th of Auguſt; and out of it were excepted the late king's judges, and ſome others who had been deeply concerned in his death. Twenty-five of thoſe perſons were dead, but their eſtates were confiſcated. Nineteen had made their eſcape, ſeven were thought worthy of the king's mercy, and twenty-nine were tried in October, and condemned to die, of whom only ten were executed. At this time the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradſhaw, were taken up, and hanged for a whole day at Tyburn, and then buried under the gallows; though it is much doubted

doubted, whether the body hung up for that of Cromwell, was really his, from the uncertainty of the place of its interment. At the time the king paſſed the act of indemnity, he gave his aſſent to an act for a perpetual anniverſary thankſgiving on the 29th of May, the day of his reſtoration.

In the midſt of that tide of extravagant joy, which overſpread the nation upon the reſtoration, died Henry, duke of Glouceſter, the king's youngeſt brother, of the ſmall-pox, at about twenty years of age, on the 13th of September. Elizabeth, the king's ſecond ſiſter, died in Cariſbrook-caſtle, during the uſurpation. In October, the princeſs-dowager of Orange came over to England, to congratulate the king, her brother, on his reſtoration; but ſhe alſo died of the ſmall-pox, on the 24th of December, leaving only one ſon, William, prince of Orange, about ten years of age, who was afterwards king of Great-Britain. In November, arrived the queen-mother, and the princeſs Henrietta, her youngeſt daughter, who was married to the duke of Orleans; and the duke of York married Ann, eldeſt daughter of chancellor Hyde, earl of Clarendon, to whom he had been contracted at Breda.

The hierarchy, which ſuffered the ſame fate with the monarchy, was now re-eſtabliſhed; and in January 1660-61, there was a ſudden inſurrection of the ſect called the Fifth Monarchy-men, who expected the perſonal reign of Jeſus

Jeſus Chriſt upon earth. They iſſued out, well armed, about ſixty in number, under their leader Thomas Venner; but being defeated, Venner, with ſixteen of his accomplices, were taken and hanged. This accident ſerved as a handle to the court for ſuppreſſing the preſbyterians, and all other ſects; and meaſures were taken to ſuppreſs the Kirk party in Scotland; where the parliament, being devoted to the court, reſtored epiſcopacy, abrogated the ſolemn league and covenant, and paſſed ſeveral acts againſt the preſbyterians; and, about the ſame time, the marquis of Argyll, the chief of the Kirk party, was beheaded at Edinburgh.

On the 23d of April, the king was crowned with the uſual ſolemnity; and, on the 8th of May, a new parliament met, which continued almoſt eighteen years, and was called the penſionary parliament. A treaty of marriage having been concluded between his majeſty and Catharine, infanta of Portugal, ſhe landed at Portſmouth in May, where the king met her, and the marriage was celebrated with the utmoſt magnificence; and the king being in much want of money, notwithſtanding three hundred thouſand pounds which he received by way of portion with the infanta of Portugal, and the vaſt ſupplies granted him by parliament, ſold Dunkirk to the French miniſtry for five millions of livres.

In the month of April, 1664, the commons having examined the obſtacles to the trade of the

the nation, voted, that the wrongs, affronts and indignities, offered by the Dutch in the Indies, Africa, and elſewhere, to the ſubjects in England, had in a great meaſure obſtructed the trade of the nation, and that his majeſty would be intreated to procure reparation for theſe wrongs. This was the prelude of a war with Holland; and before it was declared, the duke of York, who was lord high admiral, fell upon the Dutch Bourdeaux fleet, and took 130 ſail of them. A war having been declared in March, 1665, the duke of York ſailed in May, with a fleet of 107 men of war, and 14 fire-ſhips; and, upon the third of June, engaged the Dutch fleet, under admiral Opdam, conſiſting of 120 men of war, beſides fire-ſhips, and obtained a ſignal victory over them.

In the mean time ſeveral acts paſſed againſt the nonconformiſts for religious worſhip, which occaſioned ſeveral plots and conſpiracies. In May, 1664, an act paſſed, prohibiting perſons frequenting conventicles, or meeting-houſes; in October, 1665, an act paſſed, prohibiting all nonconformiſt teachers to come within five miles of any corporation; and, at the ſame time, no leſs rigour was exerciſed againſt the preſbyterians in Scotland, which occaſioned an inſurrection there of about 1500 men; who were, however, ſoon diſperſed.

In January, 1665-6, the French king declared war againſt England; and the Engliſh fleet, under the command of prince Rupert and

and general Monk, now duke of Albemarle, putting to ſea about the end of May, 1666, engaged the Dutch fleet, commanded by de Ruyter, and were worſted, having loſt twenty-three capital ſhips. In July there was another engagement, in which the Dutch were beat; after which, the Engliſh inſulted the coaſt of Holland, burnt 100 merchant-ſhips, and two men of war. In May, 1667, conferences were opened at Breda, between the plenipotentiaries of England, France, and Holland, for bringing about a peace; upon which the Engliſh fleet was unmanned, but the Dutch continued their preparations: a Dutch fleet, commanded by de Ruyter, entered the mouth of the Thames; and Van Ghent, another Dutch admiral, ſailed up the Medway, made himſelf maſter of Sheerneſs, ſet fire to the magazine, and blew up the fortifications; and then proceeding as far as Chatham, burnt ſeveral ſhips. This occaſioned great conſternation in the city, and complaints againſt the king, who was in the utmoſt perplexity. In ſhort, de Ruyter ſailed out of the Thames, kept the coaſt of England in continual alarms, till he heard that a peace was ſigned, which happened upon the 21ſt of July.

In the year 1669, queen Henrietta-Maria, the king's mother, died in France. In May, 1670, the ducheſs of Orleans came over to England to viſit the king, and died ſoon after her return to France; and, in March 1671, died the ducheſs of York, daughter to the earl

earl of Clarendon, leaving two daughters, Mary and Ann, who both ſucceeded to the crown. The duke of York, who had been always deemed a catholic, ſoon after the death of his ducheſs, made a formal abjuration of the proteſtant religion; and from that time openly declared himſelf a papiſt. In 1671, a league was formed againſt Holland, by France, England, the elector of Cologne, and the biſhop of Munſter. On the 15th of March, 1672, the king publiſhed a declaration for liberty of conſcience, ſuſpending the execution of all penal laws againſt the nonconformiſts. On the 17th of the ſame month, his majeſty declared war againſt the States-general, and the other allies ſoon after. During this war the Dutch were greatly diſtreſſed; the French king having made himſelf maſter of a great part of their country. In this exigency, the prince of Orange, who had been appointed captain-general and admiral, was now raiſed to the dignity of ſtadtholder, who, upon the French king's being called off by a Spaniſh war, recovered the places which the Dutch had loſt. There had been ſeveral engagements at ſea during this war, between the combined fleets of France and England, and the Dutch fleet; but at length a ſeparate peace between England and Holland was concluded in February, 1674.

On the 21ſt of November, 1673, Mary, ſiſter to the duke of Modena, landed in England, and was married to the duke of York, though the commons addreſſed his majeſty againſt

againſt that match; and, on the 4th of November, 1677, the prince of Orange was married to the princeſs Mary, eldeſt daughter to the duke of York.

In the year 1678, Dr. Tongue, and Titus Oates, drew up a narrative of a popiſh plot, to murder the king, and deſtroy the proteſtants, and made oath of the truth of their narrative, before Sir Edmondbury Godfrey, a juſtice of the peace, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields. Soon after this narrative was ſworn to, juſtice Godfrey was found murdered in a field between London and Hampſtead; upon which the commons reſolved, that there was a helliſh plot of the papiſts to aſſaſſinate the king, and ſubvert the eſtabliſhed religion and government. On the 27th of November, Edward Coleman, Eſq; ſecretary to the ducheſs of York, was convicted of high-treaſon, in carrying on a correſpondence with Le Chaiſe, the French king's confeſſor, in order to ſubvert the eſtabliſhed religion. Soon after an act paſſed, for diſabling papiſts to ſit in either houſe of parliament.

On the 24th of January, 1678-9, the long parliament was diſſolved, after it had continued eighteen years, and a new parliament called, upon the 6th of March following. In the beginning of this ſeſſion, the commons reſolved, that the duke of York, who about this time had, by the king's advice, retired to Bruſſels, being a papiſt, the hopes of his ſucceeding to the crown had given the greateſt countenance

and encouragement to the preſent conſpiracies of the papiſts againſt the king and proteſtant religion. This reſolution of the houſe of commons, was ſent to the lords for their concurrence; upon which the king came to the houſe, and offered to put any reſtriction to his ſucceſſor, and to conſent to any laws they ſhould propoſe, for the ſecurity of the proteſtant religion, but altering the ſucceſſion.

The commons of England, notwithſtanding the king's conceſſions, upon the 15th of May, ordered a bill to be brought in, to diſable the duke of York from inheriting the crown of England. This bill, commonly called the bill of excluſion, was read the ſecond time; and it was reſolved, by a vaſt majority, that it ſhould be committed: but the king coming to the houſe upon the 27th of the ſame month, after paſſing the habeas corpus act, prorogued the parliament, and ſoon after diſſolved it. About this time Dr. Sharp, archbiſhop of St. Andrews, in Scotland, was barbarouſly murdered by ſome furious zealots. Soon after which, there was an inſurrection of the kirk party, in Scotland, which was ſuppreſſed by the duke of Monmouth, natural ſon to the king. About the ſame time the duke of York returned to England, upon which the duke of Monmouth, who was now becoming very popular, was ſent over to Holland.

About the beginning of the year 1680, the whigs, with the earl of Shaftſbury at their head,

the more effectually to oppoſe the duke of York, circulated a report, that the king had been actually married to Mrs. Lucy Walters, the duke of Monmouth's mother; and though the king ſolemnly denied this in council, and publiſhed a declaration to refute the report, yet the duke of Monmouth returned to England, in Auguſt, without leave, and, without taking any notice of the court, endeavoured to ſtrengthen his party in the kingdom. The parliament, which met in October, proceeded in the ſame way with the former parliament againſt the court and the duke of York; they paſſed a bill for excluding the duke from the ſucceſſion, and ſent it up to the houſe of lords, where it was thrown out: but the commons ſtill proceeding upon reſolutions againſt popery and the duke, the parliament was diſſolved in January, 1680-1, and a new parliament ſummoned to meet at Oxford in March following. A few days after the meeting of this new parliament, they reſumed the excluſion bill, which was read the firſt time, upon the 28th of March, and ordered a ſecond reading: but the king, perceiving the temper of the houſe, diſſolved this parliament, after a ſeſſion of but ſeven days.

In June, 1683, a conſpiracy was diſcovered, called the Ryehouſe plot, to aſſaſſinate his majeſty and the duke of York near Ryehouſe, not far from Hoddeſdon, in Hertfordſhire, as they were returning from Newmarket; and to excite an inſurrection in London, and other places. A proclamation was iſſued for apprehending

the conſpirators, among whom were the duke of Monmouth, the earl of Eſſex, and the lord Ruſſel, eldeſt ſon to the earl of Bedford: the earl of Eſſex, upon the 21ſt of July, was found dead in the Tower, with his throat cut from ear to ear; and the lord Ruſſel, being tried and convicted of high treaſon, was beheaded on a ſcaffold in Lincoln's-inn-fields. At the ſame time ſeveral more of the conſpirators were tried and executed: but the duke of Monmouth, ſurrendering himſelf to his majeſty, was pardoned; and, being baniſhed the court, went over to Holland.

Upon the 28th of July, the princeſs Anne, youngeſt daughter to the duke of York, was married to prince George, brother to the king of Denmark; and upon the ſixth of February, 1684-5, king Charles the Second died, in the 55th year of his age, and the 37th of his reign, and was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey.

Immediately after the deceaſe of Charles, his brother James was proclaimed without the leaſt ſhadow of oppoſition. On the contrary, the people ſeemed to rejoice at his ſucceeding to the crown. On the day of his acceſſion, he diſclaimed arbitrary principles before his council at Whitehall, and declared he would maintain the religion eſtabliſhed by law, and defend the liberties of his people. On the 23d of April, the king and queen were crowned with the uſual ſolemnities. On the 19th of May the parliament of England met, when the king aſſured them,

them, that he was determined to protect the church of England, and maintain the liberties and properties of his people. He acquainted them alſo, that the earl of Argyll was landed in Scotland, where he was in rebellion againſt his majeſty; and afterwards ſent a meſſage to both houſes, informing them, that the duke of Monmouth was landed at Lyme, in Dorſetſhire; upon which both houſes reſolved to ſtand by his majeſty, with their lives and fortunes, againſt the duke, and all other rebels and traitors; and paſſed a bill, attainting him of high treaſon.

The earl of Argyll's forces in Scotland were ſoon diſperſed, and himſelf being taken priſoner the 17th of June, was beheaded the 30th at Edinburgh, upon a former ſentence paſſed upon him for high treaſon. In the mean time the duke of Monmouth, having collected about 5000 men, marched to Taunton, in Somerſetſhire, where he was proclaimed king, by the name of James the Second; but being attacked at Sedgemore, near Bridgewater, by the king's forces, commanded by the earl of Feverſham and lord Churchill, he was entirely routed; and, being taken priſoner, was beheaded on Tower-hill the 15th of July: a great many of the duke's adherents in Dorſetſhire and Somerſetſhire were condemned and executed by judge Jefferies, a man who was very odious to the people, not only for his brutiſh cruelty, but his glaring partiality, upon all occaſions, in favour of the court: upon his return from this bloody

work in the weſt, he was made lord high chancellor.

King James being now freed of the danger he was in from Monmouth's rebellion, began to diſcover his deſign of eſtabliſhing popery in his dominions, the ſcheme he had long formed, even while he was duke of York. He began in Ireland, where he diſſolved the privy-council, and appointed a new one with ſeveral papiſts in it, notwithſtanding an act paſſed in the late reign, called the Teſt Act, by which it was enjoined, that all perſons, enjoying any office or place of truſt, ſhould not only take the oaths of allegiance and ſupremacy, but alſo receive the communion according to the rites of the church of England; and means were found of having a ſtanding army of papiſts in Ireland, commanded by the earl of Tyrconnel, an avowed papiſt. In England, the king had a ſtanding army of 15,000 men, in which were many officers, not qualified according to the teſt act; and he diſſolved the parliament of Scotland, upon their refuſing to free his Roman Catholic ſubjects from the reſtraints they lay under.

The papiſts now began every where to ſet up the public exerciſe of their religion; the jeſuits erected colleges and ſeminaries in the principal towns; four popiſh biſhops were publicly conſecrated in the king's chapel; monks appeared in the habits of their reſpective orders; and it was not long before there were popiſh lords-lieute-

lieutenants of counties, popiſh juſtices of the peace, and other popiſh magiſtrates all over England.

In the year 1686, the king ſent an embaſſy to the pope, in order to reconcile the three kingdoms to the holy ſee. In the beginning of the year 1687, he ſent his declaration into Scotland, ſuſpending, by virtue of his ſovereign authority, all laws againſt the catholics; and upon the 4th of April he publiſhed the like declaration for liberty of conſcience in England. He ſent a mandate to the univerſity of Cambridge, to admit one Alban Francis, a Benedictine monk, to the degree of maſter of arts; which the univerſity refuſing to do, the vice-chancellor was deprived of his office. The preſidentſhip of Magdalen college, in Oxford, being vacant, the king ſent his mandate to the vice-preſident and fellows, to elect one Anthony Farmer, a man who had promiſed to declare himſelf a catholic, into that office; but the college refuſing to comply, the vice-preſident and fellows were expelled, and deprived of their livings, which were given to papiſts.

In this manner the king proceeded to eſtabliſh popery; whilſt the proteſtants, in the midſt of their danger, were in hopes, that his majeſty, being in years, would not live much longer, and that the acceſſion of the princeſs of Orange, who was preſumptive heir to the crown, would ſet all things right again: but their hopes ſeemed quite extinguiſhed, when a proclamation was publiſhed,

publiſhed, on the ſecond of January, 1687-8, that the queen was with child, and ordering a thankſgiving on that account.

On the 27th of April, a declaration was publiſhed for liberty of conſcience, which the biſhops were ordered to ſee read in all churches and chapels: but ſeven biſhops, having reſolved not to obey the order, were ſent to the Tower.

On the 10th of June, the queen was ſaid to be delivered of a prince, who was the late pretender, and is by ſome imagined to be a ſuppoſititious child. The ſeven biſhops, who, on the 15th of June, were diſcharged from the Tower, were, upon the 29th, tried at the King's-bench bar, for a libel againſt the king and his government, and acquitted; which occaſioned public rejoicings all over the kingdom.

After the birth of the prince of Wales, the greateſt part of the nation, tories as well as whigs, began in earneſt to think of means for preſerving their religion and liberties from being utterly deſtroyed. To this end a great many perſons of rank and intereſt took meaſures for inviting over the prince of Orange, in order to put him at the head of the party againſt the king. The ſtates-general having reſolved to aſſiſt the prince, great preparations were made in Holland, under various pretences, for this expedition. The firſt certain advice the king had of the prince of Orange's deſign, was about the

the end of September, when he was overwhelmed with the utmoſt conſternation. In this emergency, James conſulted immediately with the biſhops then in London, and took ſeveral ſteps towards the redreſs of public grievances. He aboliſhed a commiſſion which he had inſtituted for eccleſiaſtical affairs; he took off a ſuſpenſion, under which he had put the biſhop of London; reſtored the charter of the city, which he had taken away, and removed popiſh magiſtrates. The popiſh chapels were ſhut up, and many Romiſh prieſts and jeſuits quitted the kingdom: but theſe meaſures had not the intended effect; they came too late, and were evidently the reſult of neceſſity, not of choice.

In the mean time, the prince of Orange publiſhed a manifeſto, explaining the motives of his expedition, and declaring, that the deſign of it was to maintain the proteſtant religion, and the laws and liberties of theſe kingdoms, which had been openly violated. The prince, having taken leave of the ſtates, embarked on the 19th of October, with a fleet of about fifty men of war, twenty-five frigates, as many fireſhips, about 400 tranſports, and 14,000 land-forces on board; and was accompanied by a great many Engliſh nobility and gentry, together with ſeveral Dutch and French officers: but the fleet had not ſailed many leagues, when the wind ſuddenly ſhifted to the weſt, and blew a violent ſtorm, which laſted two whole days, and ſcattered the ſhips in ſuch a manner, that a whole

whole week elapſed before they could re-aſſemble at their rendezvous.

The damage ſuſtained by the Dutch fleet being in a few days repaired, the prince re-embarked on the firſt of November, and ſailing with a favourable wind, landed at Torbay, on the fifth, without any oppoſition. From thence he marched to Exeter on the eighth, where he was joined by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, who ſigned an aſſociation to ſtand by his highneſs, and by one another, until, by means of a free parliament, their religion and liberties ſhould be ſecured in ſuch a manner as to ſcreen them from any future danger of popery and ſlavery.

The king no ſooner received intelligence of the prince's landing, than he ordered his troops to aſſemble on Saliſbury plain, under the earl of Feverſham: but great numbers of them went over to the prince; and when the king arrived at Saliſbury, moſt of the officers declared, that they could not in conſcience fight againſt the prince of Orange, who aimed at nothing but the ſecurity of the proteſtant religion, and the liberties of the people. The king, finding he could not rely on his army, returned to London, and, on the way, had the mortification to be deſerted by prince George of Denmark, who was ſoon followed by his princeſs, the lady Anne, to the great grief of her father, from whom there was now an univerſal defection of all ranks of people.

The

The prince, in the mean time, had advanced to Sherborn, and from thence to Saliſbury, where he made a triumphant entry, the king's army having retired to Reading.

His majeſty, finding himſelf in this deplorable condition, aſſembled the few proteſtant lords who happened to be in London, and implored their advice: they were unanimouſly of opinion, that he ſhould immediately call a free parliament, and ſend deputies to treat of an accommodation with the prince; who returned ſome propoſals, which were ſo moderate, that the king ſeemed inclinable to accept them: but, in the mean time, conſulting with his popiſh friends, to whom the propoſals were by no means favourable, they adviſed him to withdraw himſelf, with his queen and ſon, out of the kingdom. Accordingly the queen, with the young prince, and a few attendants, went away the ninth of December, in the night; and embarking at Graveſend, arrived ſafely in France; and the king, the night following, left Whitehall in diſguiſe, in order to follow her.

As ſoon as the king diſappeared, the lords and biſhops who were in London, together with ſome other perſons of diſtinction, held a conſultation in Guildhall, with the lord-mayor and aldermen; when they reſolved to adhere to the prince of Orange; and ſent deputies to him with this reſolution, ſubſcribed by all the members of that aſſembly: the common-council of

London

London ſent a deputation to the prince, with an addreſs, craving his protection, and intreating him to honour the city with his preſence. The populace plundered, burned, and demoliſhed all the Romiſh chapels. Chancellor Jeffries, being diſcovered as he was attempting to eſcape in diſguiſe out of the nation, was maltreated by the multitude, and conveyed to the Tower, where he ſoon ended his days.

The earl of Feverſham, in purſuance of a letter which he received from the king before his departure, diſbanded the army, when ſome Iriſh ſoldiers, finding themſelves deſtitute of ſubſiſtence, were compelled, by hunger to rifle a houſe at Uxbridge; this incident was ſwelled into a report, that an Iriſh army had landed in England, and was in full march to the capital, where it occaſioned a moſt terrible panic, which ſoon ſpread itſelf all over the kingdom. The prince of Orange, and the nobility in London, to prevent any further miſchief, publiſhed a proclamation, requiring the officers to re-aſſemble their men, and wait in quarters for further orders.

In the mean time, the ſmall veſſel in which the king had embarked, was detained at Feverſham by the common people, who diſcovered Sir Edward Hales, who attended the king on board, and miſtook the king for his prieſt or chaplain. In this opinion, they arreſted, inſulted, and robbed their unfortunate ſovereign: but being at length known by ſome perſons preſent,

preſent, they ſhewed marks of contrition, and offered to reſtore the plunder. Then the king ſent for the earl of Winchelſea, who happened to be in the neighbourhood; and that nobleman perſuaded him to return to London, whither he had alſo been invited by a deputation from the nobility and magiſtrates, and where he arrived upon the 16th of December, amidſt the acclamations of the people. Being arrived at Whitehall, his majeſty ſent an invitation to the prince of Orange, who was to have been the next day in London, to come to St. James's: the prince, however, did not anſwer the king's letter; but ſent three lords, to deſire his majeſty to remove to Ham-houſe, near Richmond. In the mean time, the Dutch guards took poſſeſſion of the palaces of Whitehall and St. James's; and the king, inſtead of going to Ham-houſe, deſired leave to go to Rocheſter, from whence he withdrew about three in the morning, on the 23d of December, with only the duke of Berwick, his natural ſon, and two domeſtics; and embarking, with a favourable wind, ſet ſail for France, and arrived at the port of Ambleteuſe, from whence he repaired to St. Germains, where he found the queen and the prince of Wales.

The departure of the king was no ſooner known, than the peers, as poſſeſſed of hereditary juriſdiction, took upon themſelves the government; and meeting in their houſe on the 25th of December, agreed to addreſs the prince of Orange, to take upon him the adm-

 niſtration

niſtration of all public affairs, until a convention of the eſtates ſhould be aſſembled; for which they deſired him to iſſue out letters to the ſeveral counties, cities, and boroughs, directing them to chuſe ſuch a number of perſons to repreſent them in parliament, as they had a right to elect. Before the prince would take this ſtep, he was reſolved to be authorized by the commons, as well as by the peers; and publiſhed an order, requiring all thoſe who had ſerved as members of parliament in the reign of king Charles the Second, together with the lord-mayor, aldermen, and fifty common-council-men of London, to meet at St. James's, on the 26th of December, that he might conſult them on the preſent poſture of affairs. They accordingly aſſembled at the appointed time, and adjourned to the houſe of commons, when they reſolved to addreſs the prince, to take upon him the adminiſtration of the government, till the meeting of the ſtates on the 22d of January. The prince aſſured them he would comply with their advice; and being thus inveſted with the ſupreme authority, he ordered M. Barillon, the French ambaſſador, to quit the kingdom immediately; and publiſhed a proclamation, authoriſing all proteſtants, who had public employments, to continue in the exerciſe of them, till the meeting of the convention.

The Scotiſh peers then in London, to the amount of thirty, and about eighty gentlemen, aſſembled, at the prince's deſire, and preſented an addreſs to him, in which they beſought him

to

to aſſume the reigns of government in Scotland, and convoke the ſtates of that kingdom for the 14th of March: and they received nearly the ſame anſwer which had been made to the Engliſh. At the ſame time, the prince extending his care to Ireland, ſummoned the earl of Tyrconnel to ſubmit to the preſent adminiſtration in England, but the earl ſet him at defiance.

The convention meeting on the 22d of January 1688-9, the two houſes, after a letter from the prince had been read in each, jointly preſented an addreſs to him, in which, under God, they acknowledged the nation was indebted to him for its deliverance; they approved of his adminiſtration, and begged he would continue to manage the affairs of the government: they ordained a day of thankſgiving for the happy deliverance of the nation, and appointed a particular prayer for the prince of Orange. On the 28th day of January, the commons voted, that king James the Second, having endeavoured to ſubvert the conſtitution of the kingdom, by breaking the original compact between the king and people, and having by the advice of Jeſuits and other wicked perſons violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himſelf out of the kingdom, had abdicated the government: and that the throne was thereby become vacant; the lords, after ſome debates, concurred with this vote of the houſe of commons; and then both houſes voted, that the prince and princeſs of Orange ſhould reign jointly as king and queen of England. On

the 12th of February the princeſs of Orange arrived in London from Holland, and next day, the members of the two houſes went in a body to the banquetting houſe, where the prince and princeſs ſat in ſtate, and made a ſolemn offer of the crown to their highneſſes, after cauſing a declaration of their rights, which had been violated by king James, to be read. The prince replied in gracious terms of acknowledgment; and that very day he and the princeſs where proclaimed, by the names of William and Mary, king and queen of England.

The firſt reſolution taken in council, after the revolution, was to convert the convention, which placed the crown on the prince and princeſs of Orange, into a parliament: and this was done by the king's going into the houſe of peers with the uſual ſtate of a ſovereign, and pronouncing a ſpeech from the throne to both houſes. On the 27th of February, the king acquainted the parliament, that the late king James had ſailed from Breſt with a conſiderable body of French troops, with a deſign to land in Ireland, upon which both houſes addreſſed his majeſty, and aſſured him that they would ſtand by and aſſiſt him with their lives and fortunes; ſoon after they adviſed him to declare war againſt the French king, who had already made war upon the emperor and the Dutch, and was now aſſiſting the late king James in his invaſion of Ireland.

On

On the 11th of April, the king and queen were ſolemly crowned by the biſhop of London at Weſtminſter. On the 24th of July following, the princeſs Anne of Denmark was brought to bed of a prince, named William, whom his majeſty created duke of Gloceſter; and on the 16th of December, the king paſſed the bill of rights and ſucceſſion, agreeable to the declaration of rights, by which their majeſties accepted the crown, which they were to hold during their lives, and the life of the ſurvivor of them; after their deceaſe it was to devolve to the heirs of the body of the queen; and in default of ſuch heirs, to the princeſs Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; and in caſe the princeſs ſhould die without iſſue, to the heirs of the body of king William; and to this bill a clauſe was annexed, for excluding papiſts, and perſons marrying papiſts, for ever from inheriting the crown of England.

The revolution in Scotland ſoon followed that in England. The convention of the eſtates in that kingdom met upon the 14th of March, according to appointment, and voted that king James had forfeited his right to the crown, and that the throne was become vacant; and preſently after, paſſed an act for ſettling the crown upon the king and queen of England. In conſequence of this act, their majeſties were proclaimed king and queen of Scotland, on the day of their coronation in England; and commiſſioners were ſent to make a ſolemn tender of the crown to their majeſties, in the name of

the eſtates of the kingdom of Scotland, which was done in the Banquetting-houſe, upon the 11th of May. Now the meeting of the eſtates of Scotland was converted into a parliament, and prelacy once more aboliſhed in that kingdom.

From the beginning of the reign of king William and queen Mary, there was a party in the nation who diſliked the new ſettlement, and were in continual plots to overturn it; theſe were diſtinguiſhed by the name of jacobites, as alſo by that of non-jurors, from their refuſing to take the oaths to the preſent government. This party was ſtrengthened and kept alive by ſeveral clergymen, who ſcrupled or refuſed to take the new oaths, among whom were ſeveral of the biſhops, who, after ſome time, were deprived, and their ſees filled with others, which occaſioned a ſchiſm in the church of England.

In Scotland, the duke of Gordon held the caſtle of Edinburgh for the late king; but was forced to ſurrender it upon the 13th of June 1689; and now all the hopes of James and his party were in the viſcount of Dundee, who had aſſembled a body of highlanders, and attacking king William's army under general Mackay, at Killycrankie, entirely routed it, but fell in the engagement by a random ſhot. The cauſe he had eſpouſed daily declined in Scotland after his death, and the clans, at ength, wearied with repeated misfortunes, laid own their arms, andt ook the benefit of a pardon,

don, which king William offered to thoſe who would ſubmit within the time limited in the proclamation.

Tyrconnel, who commanded in Ireland, took care to ſecure the moſt important places in that iſland for king James, who having ſailed from Breſt, with ſome French troops, landed at Kinſale on the 12th of March 1688-9. Having taken Colerain and Kilmore, after a vigorous reſiſtance, he laid ſiege to Londonderry on the 20th of April, from whence, a few days after, he departed to meet his parliament in Dublin, where he paſſed an act to attaint between two and three thouſand proteſtants of high treaſon. In the mean time, the inhabitants of Londonderry defended themſelves with ſurpriſing courage and perſeverance, as did alſo thoſe of Iniſkilling. In Auguſt, duke Schomberg arrived in Ireland with 10,000 men, and took Carrick-fergus; and king William, having paſſed an act for inveſting the queen with the adminiſtration during his abſence, ſet ſail for that iſland attended by Prince George of Denmark, the Duke of Ormond, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, and landed at Carrick-fergus upon the 14th of June 1690, from whence he immediately proceeded to Belfaſt, where he was joined by the duke of Schomberg, the Prince of Wurtemberg, and other general officers, and attacking king James, on the 1ſt of July, upon the bank of the river Boyne, entirely defeated him, though the victory was dearly purchaſed by

by the death of the gallant duke of Scomberg, who fell in the 82d year of his age.

Immediately after the battle of the Boyne, king James embarked for France, attended by his natural ſon the Duke of Berwick, Tyrconnel, and the Marquis of Powis; and about the beginning of September, king William returned to England, from whence he ſent the earl of Marlborough to carry on the reduction of Ireland, who took Cork and Kinſale with ſuch expedition, that he returned to London upon the 28th of October following. The next year the Engliſh made themſelves maſters of Ballimore, Athlone, Gallway, and Limerick, by which an end was put to the war in Ireland, and all that kingdom reduced to the obedience of king William and queen Mary.

While king William was in Ireland, the Jacobites threatened an inſurrection in England as ſoon as a French fleet, which they expected, appeared off the coaſt: but by the vigilance and prudent conduct of the Queen, their meaſures were diſconcerted, though the French fleet actually ſailed, and, in an engagement upon the 30th of June 1690, worſted the Engliſh and Dutch fleets, which occaſioned great conſternation and fear of an immediate invaſion. In the mean time the French king was puſhing on his conqueſts in the Netherlands, and other parts, which made it neceſſary for king William to go over in the beginning of the year 1691, to aſſiſt at a ſolemn congreſs of the confederate

princes,

princes, held at the Hague. The king, having at this congreſs ſtrongly remonſtrated on the ſtate of affairs, the Emperor, Spain, and the German Princes came to vigorous reſolutions in defence of the liberties of Europe againſt France: but the French were ſo far before hand with the allies, that they took the city of Mons this year, and Namur the year following; after which they defeated the confederate army at Steenkirk, commanded by king William in perſon.

Catharine, queen Dowager and widow of king Charles the ſecond, about the beginning of the year 1691, left England, and retired to Portugal, her native country. The King was no ſooner gone abroad this year, than the Jacobites, in concert with France, reſumed their favourite ſcheme for reſtoring the late king James: but by the vigilance of queen Mary and the government, their meaſures were defeated. Several were taken up, and lord Preſton and Mr. Aſhton were tried and condemned: the conſpirators were to get king William aſſaſſinated in Holland, while king James made a deſcent upon England from la Hogue, where he was actually ready to embark, with an army of Engliſh, Scots, Iriſh and French; but the Engliſh fleet under Admiral Ruſſel gave the French fleet, commanded by admiral Tourville, ſuch a ſignal defeat, on the 19th of May 1692, as obliged James to lay aſide his intended invaſion.

In

In Scotland, however, the highlanders were not yet totally reduced. King William's proclamation for an indemnity having been prolonged to the end of the year 1692, with a denunciation of military execution againſt thoſe who ſhould hold out till December, Macdonald of Glencoe, one day only after the proclamation was elapſed, ſurrendered himſelf, and had the oaths adminiſtered to him and his adherents; upon which they returned to their habitations in the valley of Glencoe, in full confidence of being protected by the government, to which they had ſo ſolemnly ſubmitted: but Macdonald being repreſented at court as an incorrigible rebel, it was reſolved to extirpate him with his family and dependants, by military execution, as one who paid no regard to the proclamation. Upon this reſolution, the King ſigned a warrant for the deſtruction of thoſe unhappy people, the number of whom amounted to two hundred. In the month of February, Captain Campbell of Glenlyon, marched into the valley of Glencoe, with a company of ſoldiers, under pretence of levying the arrears of the land-tax and hearth-money, and were entertained by Macdonald with the moſt cordial hoſpitality; but entering his houſe in the dead of the night, they murdered him in his bed, together with a neighbouring gentleman who had been his gueſt, and, having ſome time before ſubmitted to the government, had his protection in his pocket. Eight and thirty perſons ſuffered in this manner, the greateſt part of whom were ſurprized in their beds; but the

reſt

reſt of the men in the valley, being alarmed, made their eſcape: however all the houſes were burned, the cattle and effects found in the valley carried away, and the hapleſs women and children left naked and forlorn, without covering, food, or ſhelter, in the midſt of the ſnow that covered the whole face of the country, and at a great diſtance from any inhabited place; under which complication of calamities they generally periſhed in the waſte, before they could receive the leaſt aſſiſtance. This barbarous maſſacre, performed under the ſanction of King William's authority, produced in many perſons an inſupportable averſion to his government; and indeed ſo many perſons of character and diſtinction had been impriſoned during this reign, upon the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion, that the diſcontented part of the nation had ſome reaſon to inſinuate, they had only exchanged one tyrant for another.

In July 1693, was fought the battle of Landen, between the allies, commanded by King William, and the French, under the Duke of Luxemburg, when the allies were defeated, and in conſequence the French became maſters of Charleroy. Nothing could be more inglorious to the Engliſh than their operations at ſea during this year, when, among other misfortunes, a fleet of Engliſh merchant ſhips, under the convoy of Sir George Rook, were attacked and partly deſtroyed by the French ſquadrons; but the following year the Engliſh in ſome meaſure retrieved their honour, by burning

burning thirty-five French merchant ſhips out of fifty-five, and the man of war which convoyed them: the Engliſh fleet bombarded Dieppe and Havre-de-Grace, and continued to alarm the whole coaſt of France, while a grand fleet, under Admiral Ruſſel, rode triumphant in the Mediterranean, blocked up the French fleet in Toulon, and by that means put a ſtop to the conqueſts of France in Catalonia.

On the 28th of December 1694, Queen Mary died of the ſmall pox in the 33d year of her age, after a reign of near ſix years jointly with the King her huſband, and was, upon the 5th of March following, magnificently interred in King Henry the ſeventh's chapel at Weſtminſter. In the beginning of the year 1695, the Commons made an inquiry into the abuſes which had crept into the army, and expelled and proſecuted ſome of their own members for corruption, in the affairs of the Eaſt India company; and they took into conſideration the bad ſtate of the ſilver coin, which they ordered to be called in and recoined. This year, King William laid ſiege to Namur, about the beginning of July, and reduced it in Auguſt following. Mean while the Engliſh fleet under the Lord Berkley, ſpread terror along the coaſts of France, bombarded St. Maloe, and ſome other towns, and in return Villeroy, by the French King's order, bombarded Bruſſels.

In the year 1695, the Parliament of Scotland paſſed an act for erecting an Eaſt India company,

pany, and planned the ſettlement of Darien, which was afterwards put in execution; but this ſcheme being violently oppoſed by the Engliſh, Dutch, and Spaniards, king William thought proper to withdraw his protection from this new ſettlement, and to order his governors in America to forbid having any commerce with, or giving any aſſiſtance to it; ſo that the Scots were at laſt forced to abandon it, under all the diſcouraging circumſtances imaginable, which created great diſcontents in Scotland, and had like to have produced abundance of miſchief.

About the beginning of the year 1696, a double plot was diſcovered to aſſaſſinate the king and invade the kingdom. Many of the late king's emiſſaries came over from France, and held conſultations upon the ſubject with the Jacobites in this iſland; and after ſeveral debates upon the time, place, and manner of putting their deſign in execution, they at laſt agreed to aſſaſſinate his majeſty in his coach, in a lane between Brentford and Turnham-Green, in Middleſex, as he returned from hunting: but the whole plot being happily diſcovered, a proclamation was iſſued for apprehending the conſpirators. It was at the ſame time concerted, that there ſhould be an invaſion from France, for which purpoſe king James was come to Calais, and the troops, artillery and ſtores, were immediately ordered to be embarked: but upon the news of the aſſaſſination plot having miſcarried, and the expedition uſed in ſending out a

formidable fleet under admiral Ruſſel, the ſcheme of the invaſion was laid aſide; and not long after Calais was bombarded by the Engliſh fleet. On the 21ſt of February, the king acquainted the parliament with the diſcovery of the plot; upon which both houſes addreſſed his majeſty, congratulating him on his happy preſervation. They moreover drew up and ſubſcribed an aſſociation, to ſtand by one another in defence of his majeſty's perſon and government againſt the late king James and all his adherents; and the example of the two houſes was followed by all the corporations in the kingdom. Some of the conſpirators fled beyond ſea, others were apprehended and executed, and others were impriſoned.

King William, having made ſome promotions, and appointed a regency, embarked on the 26th of April for Holland, that he might be at hand to manage the negociations which were now carried on at Ryſwick for a general peace, which was at laſt happily concluded under the mediation of the king of Sweden, and ſigned by the Engliſh, Spaniſh and Dutch plenipotentiaries with thoſe of France, on the 10th of September 1697, and by the miniſters of the Emperor on the 20th of October following.

On the 29th of July 1698, died the duke of Gloceſter, ſon of their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Denmark: and towards the end of this year, the Spaniſh monarch paid the debt of nature, upon which the French king declar-

ed

ed the duke of Anjou, his grandſon, king of Spain. A new parliament having met in February 1700-1, the king in his ſpeech to them obſerved, that the nation's loſs in the death of the duke of Gloceſter, had rendered it abſolutely neceſſary for them to make further proviſion for the ſucceſſion of the crown in the proteſtant line, after his majeſty and the princeſs and the heirs of their bodies reſpectively; in conſequence of which, on the 12th of June, his majeſty paſſed an act, by which the crown was further limited to the princeſs Sophia, electreſs dowager of Hanover, and her proteſtant heirs. This princeſs was grand-daughter of king James the firſt, by his daughter Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, and was the mother of king George the firſt.

On the 16th day of September, 1701, died the late king James, at St. Germains; upon which, the pretended prince of Wales was proclaimed king of Great-Britain and Ireland, by order of the king of France, and treated as ſuch at the court of Verſailles: his title was likewiſe recogniſed by the king of Spain, the duke of Savoy, and the Pope. William was no ſooner informed of this tranſaction, than he diſpatched a courier to the king of Sweden, as guarantee of the treaty of Ryſwick, to complain of this manifeſt violation. At the ſame time he recalled the earl of Mancheſter, his ambaſſador, from Paris, and ordered him to return without taking leave. The French reſident in London was ordered to leave the kingdom. Addreſſes

were preſented to the king from all parts in the three kingdoms, expreſſing the addreſſers deepeſt reſentment of the French king's preſumption, and aſſuring his majeſty, that they would at all times exert the utmoſt of their abilities for the preſervation of his perſon, and the defence of his juſt rights, in oppoſition to all invaders of his crown and dignity. A new parliament having met upon the 30th of December, the king made a celebrated ſpeech to both houſes, on the preſent poſture of affairs, the late inſolent ſtep of the French king, the dangers that threatened Europe by his putting his grandſon on the throne of Spain, and the alliances he had made for obviating thoſe dangers: to this ſpeech both houſes preſented warm and affectionate addreſſes: the Commons begged his majeſty, that it might be an article in the ſeveral treaties of alliance, that no peace ſhould be made with France, till his majeſty and the nation ſhould receive ſatisfaction for the indignity offered by the French king, in declaring the pretended prince of Wales king of Great-Britain and Ireland; they voted 40,000 land forces, and as many forces for the ſea-ſervice; and the whole nation ſeemed now to join in the cry for a war with France.

In the midſt of theſe vigorous reſolutions, the king, who had been declining in his health for ſome time before, fell from his horſe, on the 21ſt of February, 1701-2, as he was hunting, and broke his right collar-bone, which, joined with his former indiſpoſition, held him in a languiſhing

languiſhing condition till the 8th of March following, when he expired, in the 52d year of his age, and the 14th of his reign. During his illneſs, he gave the royal aſſent, by commiſſion, to an act for attainting the pretended prince of Wales; to another act for abjuring the ſame pretended prince of Wales, and ſwearing to the king, by the title of rightful and lawful king, and his heirs, according to the act of ſettlement; and to another act, for the further ſecurity of his majeſty's perſon, and the ſucceſſion of the crown in the proteſtant line.

Anne, princeſs of Denmark, ſecond daughter to king James II. ſucceeded to the crown in virtue of the act of ſettlement, to the general ſatisfaction of all parties, and was proclaimed queen a few hours after king William's death, when ſhe made a ſhort, but ſenſible ſpeech to the privy council, who waited on her in a body, aſſuring them, that no pains or diligence ſhould be wanting on her part, to preſerve and ſupport the religion, laws and liberties of her country, and to maintain the ſucceſſion in the proteſtant line. She declared her reſolution to carry on the preparations for oppoſing the exorbitant power of France, and to aſſure her allies that ſhe would purſue the true intereſt of her kingdoms, together with that of theirs, for the ſupport of the common cauſe. By virtue of an act paſſed in the late reign, the parliament continued ſitting, even after the king's death. Both houſes immediately met, and voted an addreſs of condolence and congratulation, with which they

waited on her majesty the next day, and were graciously received; and the queen went to the House of Peers on the 11th, and delivered a speech from the throne, for which she received the thanks of both houses.

The queen, a few days after her accession, wrote a letter to the States General, to assure them of her inviolable friendship, her resolution to maintain the alliances made with them, and prosecute the plan her predecessor had begun. She sent the earl of Marlborough, whom she had now declared captain general of all her forces, ambassador extraordinary to Holland, in order to concert measures with the states.

On the 12th of April, the corpse of the late king was interred in Henry the VII's chapel. On the 23d of the same month, her majesty was crowned, and about the same time there was an order of council, directing the princess Sophia to be publicly prayed for.

On the 4th of May, war was declared against France and Spain, in order to restore the ballance of power, by wresting the Spanish dominions, which the French king had seized for his grandson, out of his hands; and placing the archduke Charles, the emperor Leopold's second son, on the throne of Spain; and this was the scope of the grand alliance, as it was now called, which king William had formed not long before his death, with the states-general and the emperor; and to which the kings of Portugal

Portugal and Pruſſia, the duke of Savoy, and ſeveral other powers had now acceded. About this time lord Godolphin was appointed lord high treaſurer, prince George of Denmark lord high admiral, and Sir George Rooke vice admiral of England.

The war was begun in the name of the Elector Palatine, with the ſiege of Keyſerſwaert, which ſurrendered to the allies about the beginning of June. In the mean time the French prevailed in the Low Countries; but the ſtates-general having conferred the command of their forces on the earl of Marlborough, he aſſembled the confederate troops the beginning of July, and marched after the enemy, who retired before him every where, till, at length, they entirely abandoned Spaniſh Guelderland; and the earl took Venloe, Ruremond, Stevenſwaert, and Liege, before the end of this campaign. Sir George Rook, with the combined Engliſh and Dutch fleets, and the duke of Ormond, who commanded the land forces, made an attempt upon Cadiz, in Auguſt, but miſcarried. However, in October, they made a deſcent upon Vigo, and whilſt the duke of Ormond made himſelf maſter of the forts and batteries of the place, admiral Hopſon, with a ſquadron from the fleet, broke through a ſtrong boom which ſecured the harbour, and burnt, ſunk, or took the Spaniſh galleons, with the French men of war that convoyed them, to the number of 38 ſail. In the Weſt-Indies, admiral Bembow fell in with a ſquadron, commanded by Du Caſſe,

which he engaged, but was very ill ſeconded by his captains; nevertheleſs he continued the battle, in which his leg was ſhattered by a chain-ſhot, and he received other wounds, of which he died ſoon after. Two of his captains, Kirby and Wade, being tried and condemned at Jamaica, for cowardice and diſobedience of orders, were ſhot on their return to Plymouth, without being ſuffered to come on ſhore.

During theſe tranſactions, the queen, having diſſolved the parliament, convoked a new one upon the 20th of October; and a bill ſoon paſſed into a law, making it high treaſon for any perſon to endeavour to deprive or hinder the next ſucceſſor, according to the act of ſettlement, from ſucceeding to the crown after her majeſty; by which the Hanoverian ſucceſſion was further ſecured. The long continuance of the parliament of Scotland, which was the very convention parliament continued through all king William's reign, together with their ill treatment in the ſettlement at Darien, had thrown the Scotiſh nation into a violent ferment, and very much ſtrengthened the party againſt the Revolution; and the diſcontents ran now ſo high, that the queen thought fit to diſſolve that parliament, and to call a new one, which met on the 6th of May, 1703: but they refuſed to grant any ſupplies, both in this ſeſſion and the next, till they had got an act of ſecurity paſſed, in which it was provided, that, in default of iſſue by the queen, the ſame ſovereign ſhould not reign over England and Scotland, unleſs the ho-

nour

nour and ſovereignty of Scotland, the freedom of parliament, the religion, liberty and trade of the nation, be ſecured from Engliſh, as well as from foreign influence.

The earl of Marlborough, upon whom the queen was now pleaſed to confer the title of duke, for his eminent ſervices, opened the campaign of 1703, with the ſiege of Bonne, which he reduced in a few days; and then marching into the Low Countries, where the French ſtood upon the defenſive within their lines, he made himſelf maſter of Huy; and finding it impoſſible to bring the French Marſhals Villeroy and Boufflers into an engagement, he finiſhed the campaign with the reduction of Limbourg.

In the mean time the French were greatly ſuperior in Germany and Italy. In Germany, the duke of Bavaria having declared for France, made himſelf maſter of Ulm, Ratiſbon, and Auſburg; and, being joined by Marſhal Villars, puſhed his conqueſts with ſuch rapidity, that the whole empire was in danger, whilſt count Tallard made himſelf maſter of Old Briſac, and retook Landau, after having defeated the Germans near Spire; and in Italy, the duke of Savoy was in danger of being driven out of his dominions.

The emperor having declared his ſecond ſon, Charles, king of Spain, that young prince ſet out from Vienna to Holland; and at Duſſeldorp

dorp was viſited by the duke of Marlborough, who, in the name of his miſtreſs, congratulated him upon his acceſſion to the crown of Spain. From Holland, king Charles arrived in England, about the end of the year 1703, and was magnificently entertained by the queen at Windſor; and, after a few days, ſailed with the combined fleet for Portugal, where he arrived with the Engliſh and Dutch auxiliaries, under the duke of Schomberg. The year 1704 began in England with ſome changes in the miniſtry in favour of the whigs, or low church. Robert Harley, Eſq; was made ſecretary of ſtate, in the room of the earl of Nottingham; and Henry St. John, Eſq; ſecretary of war.

Nothing could be more deplorable than the ſituation to which the emperor was reduced about the beginning of the year 1704, from a rebellion in Hungary, and the junction of the French and Bavarians, who now threatened even the city of Vienna. In this extremity, his Imperial majeſty implored the aſſiſtance of queen Anne, to whom the duke of Marlborough explained the neceſſity of undertaking his relief. This nobleman having croſſed the ſea to Holland, in the month of January, and concerted a ſcheme with the deputies of the ſtates-general, for the enſuing operations, in aſſiſting the emperor, his grace marched with ſurpriſing expedition towards the Danube; and, having driven the enemy from the important poſt at Schellenberg, and taken Donavert, paſſed that river; and joining prince Eugene, theſe two celebrated generals

generals attacked the grand army of the French and Bavarians at Blenheim, near Hockſtet, and gave them a moſt ſignal defeat. Upwards of thirty ſquadrons of French were puſhed into the Danube, of which the greateſt part periſhed. Marſhal Tallard, the French general, ſeveral of his general officers, near 1200 other officers, and 13,000 private men, were taken priſoners. After this brilliant victory, which coſt the allies 4000 men killed, and 7000 wounded, they took Ulm, Landau, and Traerbach, and all Bavaria ſubmitted to the conquerors.

The Engliſh arms were not leſs fortunate by ſea this year, than they had been upon the Danube. Gibraltar was taken by Sir George Rooke, who ſoon after defeated the French fleet in an engagement off Malaga. The French and Spaniards, the next year, beſieged Gibraltar; but the prince of Heſſe d'Armſtadt, who commanded there, and Sir John Leake, the Engliſh admiral, obliged them to raiſe the ſiege, after they had ſat before it near ſix months.

On the 5th of May, 1705, died the emperor Leopold, who was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Joſeph. On the 5th of April the Engliſh parliament was diſſolved, upon which great conteſts enſued at the elections for a new one, between the high-church and low-church parties, as they were then called, though they went generally in favour of the latter. This year the duke of Marlborough raiſed the ſiege of Liege, which the French had inveſted; after which he

reco-

recovered Huy, forced the French lines on the Maeſe, and would have attacked the enemy in their camp at Parck, had not the deputies of the ſtates been againſt it. When the campaign was over, he went to Vienna, where the emperor gave him the lordſhip of Mindelheim, in Suabia, and erected it into a principality, by which his grace obtained the title of prince of Mindelheim; and in England, the manor of Woodſtock had been ſettled upon his grace the preceding year, and the magnificent houſe of Blenheim erected for him at the public charge.

In Spain, the confederate land and ſea-forces, under the earl of Peterborough and Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, made themſelves maſters of Barcelona; in conſequence of which, all Catalonia ſubmitted to king Charles. The new parliament of England having met in October, an act paſſed for the further ſecurity of the proteſtant ſucceſſion, by which it was declared high-treaſon for any privy-counſellor to neglect, or refuſe to proclaim the ſucceſſor, according to the acts of ſettlement, upon the queen's demiſe: and lords juſtices were appointed by the ſame act, for continuing the government in the name of the ſucceſſor, till he or ſhe ſhould arrive in the kingdom. On the 20th of December, this year, died at Liſbon, Catharine, queen-dowager, widow of king Charles II.

On Whit-Sunday, May the 12th, 1706, the duke of Marlborough, and M. d'Averquerque, having attacked the French under the duke of

Bavaria

Bavaria and marſhal Villeroy, at Ramillies, totally routed them with a dreadful ſlaughter; the conſequence of which victory was the reduction of almoſt all the Spaniſh Netherlands, before the concluſion of the campaign. And as a further reward for the duke of Marlborough's glorious ſervices, his Engliſh titles were continued to his poſterity by act of parliament, and ſettled on his daughters, according to their ſeniority, and their heirs-male; and 5000l. a year out of the poſt-office was made perpetual to his grace and his poſterity.

In Italy the allies were no leſs ſucceſsful; for prince Eugene, after a moſt difficult march, having joined the duke of Savoy, who had been reduced to the utmoſt extremity, upon the 7th of September defeated the French army before Turin, which they were then beſieging; and after this battle, obliged them to evacuate the Milaneſe, and at laſt to abandon all their conqueſts in Italy. Mean while, the French fleet, under the count de Thouloufe, blocked up Barcelona, whilſt king Philip and M. de Teſſe beſieged it by land; but Sir John Leake, with the Engliſh fleet, having compelled the French admiral to make a precipitate retreat; and the earl of Peterborough arriving at the ſame time with a body of troops, the enemy were obliged to abandon their deſign.

The marquis de las Minas and the earl of Galway, after having reduced ſeveral places in Spain, advanced to Madrid, which ſubmitted

to king Charles, who was proclaimed there; but the allies were ſoon afterwards obliged to retire from Madrid with precipitation, by king Philip's army, under the duke of Berwick.

The eyes of Britain were now turned upon a tranſaction of the utmoſt importance to the whole iſland, namely, the treaty of an union between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland. Purſuant to acts of parliament paſſed in both kingdoms, the queen appointed thirty-one commiſſioners for England, and as many for Scotland, to treat of this important buſineſs, who, after above forty meetings at the Cockpit, near Whitehall, on the 22d of July, ſigned 25 articles of union, which were approved of by her majeſty. The treaty of union, however, met with great oppoſition in Scotland, and occaſioned ſuch tumults, as ſeemed to threaten a general inſurrection of the inhabitants; who exclaimed, that the dignity of their crown was betrayed, and that the independency of their nation had fallen a ſacrifice to treachery and corruption: however, the parliament of Scotland, by a conſiderable majority, ratified the articles of union, on the 16th of January, 1706-7; as did afterwards a majority of both houſes in England; and the act received the royal aſſent on the 6th of March. By the articles of union, the two kingdoms of England and Scotland were, on the 1ſt of May, 1707, and for ever after, united into one and the ſame kingdom, by the name of the kingdom of Great-Britain; to be repreſented by one and the

the ſame parliament; the reſpective church governments of epiſcopacy in England, and preſbyterianiſm in Scotland, were ſecured by the acts of ratification of the reſpective parliaments, and the proteſtant ſucceſſion to the united kingdom was likewiſe eſtabliſhed by the ſame articles.

King Charles being perſuaded to penetrate once more to Madrid, and to give battle to the enemy, wherever they ſhould appear, marched his army under the command of the marquis das Minas, and the earl of Galway, to meet the French army under the duke of Berwick, and found them drawn up in order of battle, near the town of Almanza, where, upon the 14th of April, a battle was fought, in which the allies were defeated, and the conſequence of which proved fatal to them; and now fortune ſeemed to declare for the enemy.

In Germany, marſhal Villars made himſelf maſter of the German lines at Buhl and Stolhoffen, and would have proceeded further, if the elector of Hanover, with the Imperial forces, had not ſtopped his progreſs. An attempt upon Toulon by the duke of Savoy and prince Eugene miſcarried, and Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, returning from this expedition, was loſt, with three of his beſt ſhips, on the rocks near Scilly.

On the 23d of October, the firſt parliament of Great-Britain met at Weſtminſter; and about

the beginning of the year 1708, the kingdom was threatened with an invaſion from France: for the French king, provoked at the late attempt upon Toulon, thought fit to retaliate, by attempting to carry the war into Britain. Accordingly the pretender, who was now known generally by the name of the chevalier de St. George, embarked on board the French fleet, with a body of troops for Scotland; but upon the timely approach of Sir George Byng, with the Britiſh fleet, they made the beſt of their way back to Dunkirk. On the firſt of April, the parliament was prorogued, and afterwards diſſolved by proclamation, and writs were iſſued out for new elections.

The French, having opened this year's campaign before the allies, ſurprized Ghent and Bruges, and inveſted Oudenarde upon the 9th of July; but prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough coming up with them two days afterwards, a bloody battle enſued, in which the French were totally routed. After this battle, the allies reduced Liſle, and general Webb defeated a large body of French forces at Wynendale, under the count de la Motte, who endeavoured to intercept a convoy for the relief of the allied army before Liſle. Soon afterwards Ghent and Bruges were recovered by the allies. Cagliari, the capital of the iſland of Sardinia, was taken by Sir John Leake, upon which the whole iſland ſubmitted; and afterwards, by the aſſiſtance of a body of land forces, under general Stanhope, Sir John took Portmahon, and

by

by that ſtroke reduced the whole iſland of Minorca under the ſubjection of Great-Britain.

On the 28th of October, prince George of Denmark died of an aſthma and dropſy, with which he had been long afflicted; and the new parliament having aſſembled upon the 16th of November, was opened by commiſſion. In the beginning of the year 1709, the French king, greatly humbled by the loſſes of the laſt campaign, and a ſevere winter, which compleated the miſery of his ſubjects, made ſome overtures for a peace; in conſequence of which, a treaty was begun at the Hague, and forty preliminary articles were agreed on: but as the French monarch would never agree that his grandſon, king Philip, ſhould relinquiſh his claim to the crown of Spain, the treaty was broke off.

The preliminaries being thus rejected by the French king, both armies took the field. The French kept in their intrenchments, and the allies took Tournay. On the 11th of September, the duke of Marlborough attacked the French, who were poſted in a wood, trebly intrenched, and ſtrongly barricaded, near Malplaquet, and after having been ſeveral times repulſed, drove them from their intrenchments, and gained a compleat victory over them, which was in a great meaſure owing to the bravery of the Britiſh troops, commanded by general Withers, the earl of Orkney, the duke of Argyll, and other young noblemen; but the French fought with ſuch ſpirit and reſolution, that the

victory coſt the allies near 18,000 men. Soon after the battle of Malplaquet, Mons ſurrendered to the allies.

Whilſt the duke of Marlborough was thus purſuing his conqueſts in Flanders, a party was ſecretly forming againſt him at home, principally by Mr. Harley, and Mr. St. John, who, by means of Mrs. Hill, had private acceſs to the queen; and by their intrigues, gave her majeſty a bad opinion of the whigs, made her jealous of the great power of the duke and ducheſs of Marlborough, and their friends, and prejudiced her againſt the management and continuance of the war, towards which, the following incident contributed not a little.

On the 5th of November, Dr. Henry Sacheverel preached a ſermon at St. Paul's, before the lord-mayor and aldermen of the city of London, which was printed and publiſhed, and in which he ſeemed to charge the miniſtry with being falſe brethren to the church, of which they pretended to be members. He ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the high notions of hereditary right, paſſive obedience, and non-reſiſtance, gave an odious turn to the revolution, the proteſtant ſucceſſion, the union, and the toleration granted to diſſenters. It is impoſſible to conceive, what a ferment this ſermon raiſed in the nation. The doctor was impeached by the commons of high crimes and miſdemeanors; had a ſolemn trial before the lords, which laſted from the 27th of February, 1709-10, to the 10th of March,

March, when he received ſentence, and was prohibited from preaching for three years; and his ſermon ordered to be burnt by the common hangman. In his way to and from Weſtminſter-hall, during the time of his trial, he was attended by vaſt multitudes, ſtriving to kiſs his hand, and praying for his deliverance, as if he had been a martyr and confeſſor; they deſtroyed ſeveral meeting-houſes, plundered the houſes of eminent diſſenters, and threatened to pull down thoſe of the lord chancellor, the earl of Wharton, and the biſhop of Sarum.

The doctor being privately favoured by the queen herſelf, who could not but reliſh a doctrine ſo well calculated for the ſupport of regal authority, Mr. Harley, and the other enemies of the miniſtry, if they were not at the bottom of this tumult and diſturbance, certainly made their advantage of it; for after this the tories ſoon got the aſcendant over the queen; however, it was ſome time before they brought their deſigns to bear.

On the 10th of July, a treaty of pacification was entered upon at Gertruydenburg, but broke off, becauſe the French king would not wage war againſt his own grandſon, Philip of Spain, and effect the ceſſion of Spain and the Indies to the houſe of Auſtria. In the mean time the confederates, under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, took Doway, Bethune, St. Venant, and Aire. And in Spain, king Charles, with general Stanhope, having

defeated king Philip in the battles of Almenara and Saragoſſa, took poſſeſſion of Madrid again: but Philip arriving with powerful reinforcements, Charles was obliged to retire from Madrid, and quit that capital to his rival. After this, general Stanhope, with eight batallions of Britiſh foot, and as many ſquadrons of horſe, being ſurrounded by the French and Spaniards in Briuega, were made priſoners; but the allies under general Staremberg, engaged the French and Spaniards next day, and defeated them.

About this time there was a total change in the miniſtry, owing chiefly to the ſpirit and ferment of the high-church party, excited by Dr. Sacheverel. The earl of Sunderland, ſon-in-law to the duke of Marlborough, was removed from his office of ſecretary of ſtate; the earl of Godolphin, whoſe ſon had married the duke's eldeſt daughter, ſoon followed, being diſmiſſed from his poſt of lord high treaſurer. Mr. Harley was made a commiſſioner of the treaſury, Mr. St. John ſecretary of ſtate; Sir Simon Harcourt, lord keeper, in the room of lord chancellor Cowper; and the earl of Rocheſter, preſident of the council. All theſe changes were in favour of the tories, and were ſoon followed by others; and finally, in favour of them the parliament was diſſolved in September.

Now the tories, by means of the high-church and Dr. Sacheverel, carried all before them in the election for a new parliament, which met

on

on the 25th of November, with an houſe of commons entirely devoted to the new miniſtry. In April, 1711, died the emperor Joſeph; and in October following, Charles, king of Spain, his brother, was choſen emperor, by the name of Charles VI. In May, Mr. Harley was created earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and conſtituted lord high treaſurer. Mr. St. John was created viſcount Bolingbroke, and the lord-keeper Harcourt was made a peer and lord-chancellor.

In the mean time the duke of Marlborough ſurprized the French lines near Arleux; after which, he beſieged and took Bouchain; but the new miniſtry being determined to ſuperſede this hero in the command of the army, the commons repreſented to her majeſty, that the duke had converted to his own uſe above half a million of the public money; upon which he was removed from all his places on the 30th of December, and was ſucceeded in the command of the forces by the duke of Ormond.

The new miniſtry being now bent upon a peace, the firſt general conferences were held at Utrecht, on the 18th of January, 1711-12; and a peace was ſigned the 31ſt of March, 1713, by all the miniſters of the belligerent powers, except thoſe of the emperor and the empire, who did not come in till about a year after. By this treaty, Newfoundland, Nova-Scotia, New Britain, and Hudſon's Bay, were ceded

ceded to Great-Britain, together with Gibraltar, and the Iſland of Minorca. Dunkirk was to have been demoliſhed, and king Philip left in poſſeſſion of Spain.

The parliament having been diſſolved the 8th of Auguſt, a new one met in February following, which was not quite ſo favourable to the miniſtry as the former parliament. On the 28th of May, 1714, died the princeſs Sophia, electreſs and ducheſs-dowager of Hanover, in the 84th year of her age; and upon her death, the right of ſucceſſion to the Britiſh crown devolved upon the elector, her ſon; and queen Anne having been in a declining ſtate for ſome time, expired upon the firſt day of Auguſt, 1714, in the 50th year of her age, and the 13th of her reign.

The queen had no ſooner reſigned her laſt breath, than the privy-council met, and iſſued orders immediately for proclaiming George, elector of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, which was accordingly performed the ſame day in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and ſoon afterwards all over Great-Britain and Ireland. By an act of parliament paſſed in the laſt reign, the adminiſtration of the government, after the queen's demiſe, till the arrival of the ſucceſſor in Britain, was veſted in lords juſtices, who appointed the earl of Dorſet to carry the king the news of his acceſſion, and wait on him over to Britain. They ſoon afterwards ſuperſeded the

lord

lord viſcount Bolingbroke, and appointed Joſeph Addiſon, Eſq; their ſecretary.

The parliament being continued after the queen's demiſe, purſuant to the act for regulating the ſucceſſion, met in the afternoon of the day in which ſhe died; and a few days afterwards both lords and commons agreed upon addreſſes of condolence for the death of the late queen, and of congratulation for his majeſty's happy acceſſion, promiſing to ſupport his undoubted right to the imperial crown of Britain, againſt the pretender, and all other perſons whatſoever, and deſiring his ſpeedy preſence among them. Theſe addreſſes were tranſmitted to his majeſty, and received very gracious anſwers; after which both houſes reſolved upon an addreſs of thanks to his majeſty for the ſatisfaction he expreſſed in the loyalty and affection of his ſubjects.

King George having veſted the government of his German dominions in a council, headed by his brother, prince Erneſt, ſet out, with the electoral prince, his ſon, from Herenhauſen, on the 31ſt day of Auguſt; and in five days arrived at the Hague, where he was complimented on his acceſſion, by a ſolemn deputation from the ſtates, and by all the foreign miniſters. On the 16th, he embarked for England, under convoy of an Engliſh and Dutch ſquadron; and, on the 18th, landed at Greenwich, where he was received by the lords of the regency, officers of ſtate, and a vaſt number of the nobility

and

and gentry. Many were honoured with particular marks of reſpect: but the duke of Ormond, and others, concerned in the late meaſures, were but coolly received, and the next day his grace was removed from his office of captain-general, which was conferred on the duke of Marlborough, who had lately arrived in England, and for whom his majeſty expreſſed uncommon regard, as well as for all the leaders of the whig party. On the 20th, his majeſty and the prince, attended by above 200 coaches and ſix, filled with nobility and gentry, made their public entry through the city to St. James's, in the moſt grand and magnificent manner, amidſt innumerable crowds of people, and the loudeſt acclamations of joy.

The prince royal was now declared prince of Wales, and ſeveral changes were made in the miniſtry, which were ſoon followed by others, and ran moſtly in favour of the whigs. On the 29th of September, his majeſty diſſolved the privy-council, and appointed a new one. On the 11th of October, the princeſs of Wales, with her three eldeſt daughters, the princeſſes Anne, Amelia, and Caroline, arrived in England; and, on the 20th of October, the king was crowned with the uſual ſolemnity.

On his majeſty's coronation, there were great demonſtrations of joy throughout the kingdom; but the royal party were interrupted in their rejoicings by riots and tumults; ſeditious pamphlets were diſperſed among the people; Sacheverel's

verel's mob was revived, who now proceeded to breaking windows, and pulling down meeting-houſes, as they had formerly done, crying out, *Sacheverel for ever; down with the whigs.*

On the 15th of January, 1715, a proclamation was iſſued for calling a new parliament, which met on the 17th of March, when the king delivered from the throne, a written ſpeech, into the hands of the lord chancellor, who read it to both houſes; after which, they preſented warm addreſſes to his majeſty. This parliament, in which the whigs had a great majority, had not ſat long, before they began to call the late miniſters to account; wherefore lord viſcount Bolingbroke, who had hitherto appeared in public as uſual, and ſpoke in the houſe of lords with great freedom and confidence, thought it was now high time to conſult his perſonal ſafety. He accordingly withdrew to France, leaving a letter, which afterwards was printed, in his juſtification. On the 9th of April, ſeveral papers relating to the negociations of peace, and other tranſactions of the former miniſtry, were laid before the houſe of commons, and a committee of ſecrecy was appointed to examine them. The report of the committee having been taken into conſideration, it was forthwith reſolved to impeach the lord Bolingbroke and the earl of Oxford of high treaſon, and other high crimes and miſdemeanors. It was afterwards reſolved to impeach the duke of Ormond and the earl of Stafford, one of the plenipotentiaries of the peace of

Utrecht, of the like crimes: the duke not thinking it ſafe to wait the iſſue of this impeachment, left the kingdom, and followed lord Bolingbroke to France; upon which a bill of attainder was brought in, and paſſed againſt them both; and the earl of Oxford, who did not think fit to fly, was committed priſoner to the Tower.

On the 20th of July, his majeſty acquainted the parliament, that a rebellion was actually begun at home, and that the nation was threatened with an invaſion from abroad, in favour of the pretender; upon which both houſes addreſſed his majeſty to put the kingdom in a poſture of defence, by increaſing the number of forces both by ſea and land: and paſſed an act, empowering his majeſty to ſecure ſuch perſons as he ſhould ſuſpect were conſpiring againſt his perſon and government. Meaſures were accordingly taken for augmenting the forces, and warrants were iſſued out againſt ſeveral ſuſpected perſons, ſome of whom were ſecured. By this time the rebellion was actually begun in Scotland, headed by the earl of Mar, who ſet up the pretender's ſtandard upon the 6th of September, and proclaimed him at Brae-Mar, Perth, Aberdeen, and ſeveral other places. In the mean time, the death of Lewis the Fourteenth, which happened at this time, and from whom the rebels had great expectations, ſtruck a general damp upon their ſpirits; but they depended upon being joined by a powerful body in England. General Wightman, who commanded

manded in Scotland, had orders to form a camp near Stirling, and diſtreſs the rebels as much as poſſible, till the duke of Argyll, who was appointed commander in chief of the forces in North Britain, ſhould arrive.

In the weſt of England, the friends of the houſe of Stuart were very numerous, and began to make preparations for an inſurrection, but were prevented by the timely precautions of the government, who found it more difficult to ſuppreſs the inſurgents in the northern counties of England, where the earl of Derwentwater, the lord Widdrington, Mr. Forſter, knight of the ſhire for Northumberland, and others, appeared in arms in October, with a body of horſe; and being joined by ſome gentlemen from the borders of Scotland, proclaimed the pretender in Warkworth, Morpeth, Alnwick, Hexham, and other places. Then retiring northward, they were joined by 200 Scotiſh horſe, under the lord Kenmuir, and the earls of Carnwath and Wintoun: after which they proceeded to Kelſo, and were joined by a body of highlanders under Mackintoſh and the lord Nairn.

By this time the earl of Mar was at the head of between 8 and 9000 men, well armed. He had ſecured the paſs of the Tay at Perth, where his head quarters were eſtabliſhed, and made himſelf maſter of the fruitful country of Fife, and all the ſea coaſt on that ſide of the frith of Edinburgh.

General Carpenter was ſent in purſuit of the rebels in England, who were commanded by general Forſter, but were now much divided in their counſels. Mackintoſh was for engaging general Carpenter: lord Wintoun was for marching into Scotland, and joining the earl of Mar, and general Forſter was for marching into England, which being at laſt determined upon, 500 highlanders ſeparated from the main body, and returned home. The rebels continuing to march ſouthward before general Carpenter, and being joined by ſome ſmall reinforcements in their route, arrived at Preſton, where they were ſurrounded by the king's troops, under the generals Wills and Carpenter, and, on the 13th of November, after a deſperate reſiſtance, were forced to ſurrender priſoners at diſcretion, to the amount of 500 Engliſh, and 1000 Scots.

The very day on which the rebels ſurrendered at Preſton, was remarkable for the battle of Sheriff-Muir, fought between the duke of Argyll and the earl of Mar, who commanded the pretender's forces. This nobleman being joined by the northern clans under the earl of Seaforth, and thoſe of the weſt, commanded by general Gordon, reſolved to paſs the forth, to join his ſouthern friends, that they might march together into England. The duke of Argyll, apprized of his intention, and being joined by ſome regiments of dragoons from Ireland, determined to give him battle, though his army did did not exceed 3500 men. The battle was obſtinate and bloody, and both ſides claimed the victory.

victory. It is, however, certain, that the duke of Argyll, with the right wing of his army, put the left wing of the enemy to the rout, but the right wing of the rebel army defeated the duke's left wing. In the evening the duke drew off towards Dumblain, and the rebels retired to Ardoch, without moleſtation. About the ſame time, lord Lovat took Inverneſs from the rebels, the loſs of which important poſt was a fatal ſtroke to them.

The government was now in a condition to ſend ſtrong reinforcements to Scotland. Six thouſand men, that were claimed of the ſtates-general by virtue of treaty, landed in England, and began their march for Edinburgh. General Cadogan, and other general officers, ſet out for the ſame place, and were followed by a good train of artillery; the duke of Argyll reſolved to drive the earl of Mar out of Perth, to which town he had retired with the remains of his forces. In the mean time the pretender, on the 22d of December, arrived in a ſmall veſſel from Dunkirk, at Peterhead, in Scotland, with ſix gentlemen in his retinue. From Peterhead he paſſed incognito through Aberdeen, to Fetteroſſe, where he was met by the earls of Mar and Mariſchal, and about thirty noblemen and gentlemen of the firſt quality. Here he was ſolemnly proclaimed; his declaration was printed and circulated through all the parts in that neighbourhood; and here he received addreſſes from the epiſcopal clergy and laity of that communion in the county of Aberdeen. On the 5th of

of January, he made his public entry into Dundee, and on the 7th arrived at Scoon, where he ſeemed determined to ſtay till the ceremony of his coronation ſhould be performed. Here he publiſhed ſeveral proclamations, one in particular for a convention of the ſtates, and another for his coronation, which was fixed to the 23d day of January: but as his forces were greatly diminiſhed, and the king's army conſiderably reinforced, the rebels being now deſtitute of money, arms, ammunition, forage, and proviſions, he determined to abandon the enterprize, when he made a pathetic ſpeech, in a grand council, at which all the chiefs of his party aſſiſted, and embarked on board a French ſhip that lay in the harbour of Montroſe, accompanied by the earls of Mar and Melfort, the lord Drummond, lieutenant-general Bulkley, and other perſons of diſtinction; after which the rebels diſperſed, ſome ſubmitted, ſome were taken priſoners, and others eſcaped beyond ſea.

The chief of the rebels taken at Preſton were general Forſter, the earls of Derwentwater, Nithſdale, Carnwath, and Wintoun; the viſcount Kenmuir, and the lords Widdrington and Nairn; theſe, with ſeveral other rebel priſoners, were brought to London, when the noblemen were ſent to the Tower, and the reſt to Newgate and other priſons. The parliament meeting on the 9th of January, the ſeven lords were impeached of high treaſon, and all pleaded guilty, except Wintoun, who ſtood a trial, and

and was convicted. They all received ſentence of death; and the lords Derwentwater and Kenmuir were beheaded on Tower-hill, the 24th of February, 1715-16. Nithſdale, who was to have been executed with them, eſcaped out of the Tower the night before. Wintoun made his eſcape ſome time afterwards; Forſter and Mackintoſh eſcaped out of Newgate; ſome were executed in the country, eleven at Preſton, ſix at Wigan, and five at Mancheſter. A few were hanged at Tyburn: ſome were tranſported, others reprieved, and ſome were acquitted. Some had the benefit of an act of grace that paſſed afterwards; and the earl of Mar, the marquis of Tullibardine, and ſome others, who fled from Scotland, were attainted by act of parliament.

About the beginning of this year, Robert Walpole, Eſq; was made firſt commiſſioner of the treaſury, and chancellor of the exchequer; and about the ſame time the parliament of Ireland attainted the duke of Ormond of high-treaſon, and confiſcated his eſtates in that kingdom. On the 7th of May, the king gave the royal aſſent to an act, called the ſeptennial act, for enlarging the time for the continuance of parliaments; by which act this, and all future parliaments, were to be continued ſeven years, unleſs ſooner diſſolved by the crown, inſtead of three years, as by a triennial act paſſed in the reign of king William. A clauſe in the act of ſettlement, by which the ſovereign was not to leave the kingdom without conſent of parliament,

ment, was repealed about the end of this ſeſſion; and his majeſty having prorogued the parliament, and conſtituted the prince of Wales guardian of the realm in his abſence, on the 7th of July ſet out for his German dominions.

Though the rebellion was happily cruſhed, the ſpirit of it ſtill remained, and diſcovered itſelf in mobs, riots and tumults. Whilſt his majeſty was abroad, a treaty of defenſive alliance between Great-Britain, France and Holland, called the triple alliance, was ſigned: the king returning in January, 1716-17, the nation was alarmed with an intended invaſion from Sweden in favour of the pretender, which his majeſty communicated to the council. Upon this, ſome ſuſpected perſons were taken up; and count Gyllemberg, the Swediſh envoy here, was arreſted, and all his papers ſeized. Baron Gortz, the king of Sweden's miniſter in Holland, who was coming over to England to aſſiſt Gyllemberg in the conſpiracy, was alſo arreſted, with his two ſecreteries, and all his papers ſeized, upon an application to the ſtates-general; and by his papers, and thoſe of Gyllemberg, the whole plot was diſcovered: theſe papers were laid before the parliament, which met the 20th of February; after which a bill paſſed to prohibit all commerce with Sweden; and a ſquadron was fitted out, and ſent to block up the Swediſh ſhips in their harbours.

About this time there was ſuch a miſunderſtanding at court, as occaſioned the removal of ſome,

ſome, and the reſignation of others, of which diſſention among his enemies, the earl of Oxford, who had been near two years a priſoner in the Tower, taking the advantage, petitioned for his trial, which was accordingly brought on the 24th of June, and nobody appearing to make good the articles of impeachment againſt him, he was acquitted by the unanimous voice of all the peers preſent.

On the ſecond of November, her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales was brought to-bed of a prince, who was chriſtened upon the 28th, by the name of George-William, and died in February following; his majeſty and the duke of Newcaſtle, lord-chamberlain of the houſehold, being godfathers, and the ducheſs of St. Alban's godmother. Immediately after the chriſtening, his royal highneſs the prince of Wales, for ſome reaſon not publicly known, fell under his majeſty's diſpleaſure; and being ordered to leave St. James's, went to reſide at Leiceſter-houſe; and the king going abroad, committed the adminiſtration of the government to lords juſtices. This difference farther divided the friends of the royal family: for as all perſons in the king's ſervice were forbid to viſit the prince's court at Leiceſter-houſe, moſt of his royal highneſs's ſervants thought proper to avoid going to St. James's. On the 17th of March, 1717-18, James Shepherd, a youth of 18, apprentice to a coach-maker, and an enthuſiaſt in jacobitiſm, was hanged at Tyburn for a deſign againſt the king's life. This was likewiſe the

fate

fate of the marquis de Paleotti, an Italian nobleman, and brother to the ducheſs of Shrewſbury, who, in a tranſport of paſſion, killed his own ſervant.

About this time, Philip, king of Spain, taking advantage of a war, in which the emperor was engaged againſt the Turks, invaded Sardinia, which hoſtile proceedings determined the courts of Great-Britain, France, and the States-general, to concert meaſures for reſtoring and preſerving the tranquility of Europe. To this end, after a peace had been concluded and ſigned at Paſſarowitz, upon the ſecond of July, 1718, between the Imperial and Ottoman courts, by the mediation of the king of Great-Britain and the States-general, a mutual treaty of guarantee between the emperor, Great-Britain, France and Holland, was ſigned at London, on the 22d of July, and called the quadruple alliance. Previous to this treaty was a convention between his Britannic majeſty and the moſt Chriſtian king, for ſettling the terms of the treaty of peace between the emperor and the king of Spain, and between his Imperial majeſty and the duke of Savoy, king of Sicily. This convention was inſerted in the quadruple alliance, in which it was declared, that the invaſion of Sardinia was a breach of the neutrality of Italy; that Sicily ſhould be delivered up to the emperor; and, in return, Sardinia given to the duke of Savoy, and the ſucceſſion to the dutchies of Tuſcany, Parma and Placentia, which the queen of Spain claimed by inheritance,

tance, as princeſs of the houſe of Farneſe, ſhould be ſettled on her eldeſt ſon, in caſe the preſent poſſeſſors ſhould die without iſſue male. Philip, diſſatisfied with this partition, continued to make formidable preparations by ſea and land. The king of England and the regent of France interpoſed their admonitions to no purpoſe. At length his Britannic majeſty had recourſe to more ſubſtantial arguments, and ordered two ſtrong ſquadrons to be equipped with all poſſible expedition; one was ſent to the Mediterranean, under Sir George Byng; and the other to the Baltic, under Sir John N- ris; ſome of the powers in the north being then upon bad terms with Great-Britain.

On the other hand, the king of Spain, reſolving to ſeize upon Sicily, which he foreſaw would otherwiſe be delivered up to the emperor, fitted out a fleet, which, about the beginning of July, made a deſcent upon that iſland, and reduced Palermo, and ſeveral other places: but while the Spaniards were buſy in attacking the citadel of Meſſina, the Engliſh fleet, commanded by Sir George Byng, came up, and after admoniſhing them to no purpoſe to deſiſt from their enterpriſe, there enſued a bloody engagement, on the 31ſt of July, in which the Spaniſh fleet was entirely defeated; and now a rupture with Spain being unavoidable, war was declared againſt that crown in December following, both by Great-Britain and France.

On

On the 10th of March, 1718-19, his majeſty acquainted the parliament, that he had received intelligence from the French king, of an invaſion intended by Spain in favour of the pretender, who was now at Madrid, where he was treated as king of Great-Britain. Both houſes gave his majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of aſſiſtance: and immediate orders were given for fitting out a ſquadron of men of war, the troops marched to guard the coaſts, four regiments were brought over from Ireland, two Swiſs battalions arrived in the river Thames, and three Dutch battalions landed in the north of England. Beſides this, the regent of France and the governor of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ordered bodies of troops to march to the coaſt; to be tranſported to Britain upon the ſhorteſt warning. The armament equipped by Spain for making a deſcent upon Britain, conſiſted of ten ſhips of war and tranſports, having on board 6000 regular troops, with arms for 12,000 men, under the command of the duke of Ormond, who ſailed from Cadiz, and proceeded as far as Cape Finiſterre, where his fleet was diſperſed and diſabled by a violent ſtorm, which entirely defeated the purpoſed expedition. Two frigates, however, arrived in Scotland, with the earls Mariſchal and Seaforth, the marquis Tullibardine, ſome field officers, three hundred Spaniards, and arms for two thouſand men, who were joined by a ſmall body of highlanders. Againſt theſe adventurers general Wightman marched with a body of regular troops from Inverneſs. They had taken poſſeſſion of the paſs

of

of Glenſhiel, but, at the approach of the king's forces, retired to the paſs of Strachel, which they reſolved to defend. They were attacked and driven from one eminence to another, till night, when the highlanders diſperſed; and next day the Spaniards ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war. Mariſchal, Seaforth, and Tullibardine, with ſome officers, retired to one of the weſtern iſles, in order to wait for an opportunity of being conveyed to the continent.

On the 18th of April the parliament was prorogued, and the king, after making ſeveral new creations, and appointing lords juſtices to rule the kingdom in his abſence, upon the 11th of May ſet out for Hanover, where he concluded a peace with Ulrica, the new queen of Sweden, and mediated a peace between Sweden, Denmark, Pruſſia and Poland. In November, John Matthews, a young lad, was executed at Tyburn, for printing a treaſonable paper, intitled, *Vox Populi, Vox Dei*, in which the pretender's right to the Britiſh crown was aſſerted, in breach of the ſtatute of the 4th of queen Anne, which made it high treaſon.

In an expedition againſt Spain this year, the lord Cobham, with the land forces, and admiral Mighels with the fleet, took Vigo, and made ſeveral incurſions on the Spaniſh coaſts: after ſome ſtay at Vigo, the generals re-embarked, and in November returned to England, with the cannon and ſtores they had taken in the town and citadel.

On the 23d of November, ſoon after the king's return from Germany, the parliament met; and had not ſat long, when the South-ſea-houſe and the Bank of England laid before the houſe of commons their reſpective propoſals for reducing all the public funds into one, in order to diſcharge the national debts, on ſome valuable conſiderations to be granted them, and certain advantages to the government. After many debates and conteſts, it was determined in favour of the South-ſea ſcheme; and their propoſals were accepted upon the firſt of February, 1719 20. An act afterwards paſſed both houſes for that purpoſe, which received the royal aſſent in April following, together with an act for the better ſecuring the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of Great-Britain. Sir John Blunt, one of the directors of the South-ſea houſe, the projector of this ſcheme, had taken the hint of his plan from the famous Miſſiſſippi ſcheme, formed by one Law, which, in the preceding year, had raiſed a deſperate ferment in France, and intailed ruin upon many thouſand families in that kingdom. In the ſcheme of Law there was ſomething ſubſtantial. The South-ſea ſcheme promiſed no commercial advantage of any conſequence. It was buoyed up by nothing but the folly and rapaciouſneſs of individuals, which became ſo blind and extravagant, that Blunt, with moderate talents, was able to impoſe upon the whole nation, and make tools of the other directors to ſerve his own purpoſes, and thoſe of a few aſſociates.

Upon

Upon the South-ſea propoſals being accepted, their ſtock roſe gradually to a prodigious height, and it was at 310 *per cent.* before the bill received the royal aſſent. In a few days it mounted to 340, then to 400, and before the end of May to 500. In ſhort, by the artifices of the managers, and the credulity of the people, who were eager of increaſing their fortunes, by the ſecond of June the South-ſea ſtock got up to 890; and continued riſing and falling, till it amounted to above 1000*l.* *per cent.* A ſpirit of gaming thus prevailing in the nation, above an hundred projects were ſet on foot, which were properly called bubbles, and ſprang up from the corruption of the grand bubble of the South-ſea ſtock.

The king having prorogued the parliament upon the 11th of June, ſoon afterwards ſet out for Hanover; and, before his departure, had iſſued a proclamation againſt theſe unlawful projects: the lords juſtices afterwards diſmiſſed all the petitions that had been preſented for charters and patents; but the general infatuation prevailed till the 8th of September, when the ſtock began to fall. Then did ſome of the adventurers awake from their delirium; the number of ſellers daily increaſed; and on the 29th day of the month, the ſtock had ſunk to 150. Several eminent goldſmiths and bankers, who had lent great ſums upon it, were obliged to ſtop payment, and abſcond; and an infinite number of families were overwhelmed with ruin: public credit ſuſtained a terrible ſhock, the na-

tion was thrown into a dangerous ferment, and nothing was heard but the ravings of grief, diſappointment and deſpair.

The king returning from Hanover in November, aſſembled the parliament upon the 8th of December, when they, by his majeſty's deſire, proceeded to an enquiry into the fraudulent execution of the South-ſea act; and whilſt the affair was under conſideration, Mr. Knight, the company's treaſurer, fled out of the kingdom. In the end, the parliament applied to the relief of the ſufferers, the eſtates of the ſub-governor, deputy governor, and directors, together with the eſtates of John Aiſlabie, Eſq; chancellor of the Exchequer, who, with ſome other principal members of the miniſtry, was deeply concerned in thoſe fraudulent tranſactions: they were alſo declared incapable of ſitting or voting in either houſe of parliament, or of holding any office or place of truſt under his majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors: the act againſt the directors received the royal aſſent on the 29th of July 1721; and on the 10th of Auguſt, the king paſſed a bill for reſtoring the public credit, and prorogued the parliament.

There being ſome miſunderſtanding between his majeſty and the Czar of Muſcovy, a ſtrong ſquadron was ſent to the Baltic this year, commanded by Sir John Norris, to ſecure the alliance with Sweden, and prevent the ſecret deſigns of his Czarian majeſty; and about this time a reconciliation was brought about between his majeſty

jeſty and the prince of Wales. On the 15th of April this year, the princeſs of Wales was brought to bed of the late duke of Cumberland: and before the end of this reign, her royal highneſs was delivered of the princeſſes Mary and Louiſa.

In May, 1722, a plot was diſcovered for bringing in the Pretender, for which Dr. Atterbury, biſhop of Rocheſter, was committed to the Tower, together with Chriſtopher Layer, a counſellor of the Temple. Several other perſons were taken into cuſtody; among whom was lord North and Grey, the earl of Orrery, the duke of Norfolk and Dr. Friend: but they were all admitted to bail and diſcharged, except Dr. Atterbury, Chriſtopher Layer, John Plunket, and George Kelly.

The firſt ſeptennial parliament having been diſſolved this year, as it was near expiring, a new one met on the 9th of October, when they proceeded to an enquiry into the late conſpiracy, and to proſecute the authors. Layer was tried at the King's-Bench-bar, on the 17th of November, and being found guilty received ſentence of death. He was reprieved from time to time, in hopes of making diſcoveries, but, upon the 17th of May, 1723, was hanged and quartered at Tyburn, and his head fixed upon Temple-bar. The parliament paſſed bills for inflicting pains and penalties on Biſhop Atterbury, Kelly, and Plunket, by which the firſt was baniſhed,

ſhed, and the other two impriſoned during life.

On the 27th of May, the parliament was prorogued; and on the 3d of June, his majeſty ſet out for his German dominions, and returned in December following. The parliament met again on the 9th of January, 1723-4, and was prorogued to the 24th of April, about which time the duke of Newcaſtle was made one of his majeſty's ſecretaries of ſtate. There having been great complaints, about the ſame time, concerning ſome abuſes in relation to the maſters of chancery, which tho' practiſed before, were now come to an enormous height, the earl of Macclesfield reſigned the great ſeal in the beginning of the year 1725, and was afterwards impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, in receiving exorbitant ſums of the maſters for their admiſſion, who often proved inſufficient, to the great detriment of the ſuitors in that court. The trial laſted twenty days: the earl was convicted of fraudulent practices, and condemned in a fine of thirty thouſand pounds, with impriſonment until that ſum ſhould be paid. He was immediately committed to the Tower, where he continued about ſix weeks: but upon producing the money, he was diſcharged; and Sir Peter King, created Baron of Oakham, ſucceeded him in the office of chancellor.

In this ſeſſion of parliament, an act paſſed for diſarming the highlanders of Scotland; another for regulating elections within the city of London;

London; and in the ſame ſeſſion Henry St. John, the late lord viſcount Bolingbroke, who, having made his peace with his majeſty, had come over to England, was, upon his humble petition, after ſome debate, admitted to enjoy his eſtates, and an act paſſed for that purpoſe.

Immediately after this ſeſſion of parliament, the king revived the order of the Bath, 38 in number, including the ſovereign; and towards the end of the year 1726, died in the Caſtle of Athlen, where ſhe reſided many years, Sophia Dorothy, who was married to his majeſty in 1682, and by whom he had iſſue our late ſovereign, who was born the 30th of October, 1683, and Dorothy Sophia, late queen of Pruſſia, born in 1687.

The mediation of Great Britain and France, for compoſing the differences between the emperor and the king of Spain, which had been ſo long depending, came to nothing, from the reſentment of the Spaniſh court againſt that of France, for ſending back the infanta of Spain, who had been eſpouſed to the French king; and Great-Britain not caring to act without France, their imperial and Catholic majeſties came to an agreement themſelves, and concluded a treaty at Vienna, which was deemed prejudicial to the intereſt of Great-Britain, and produced a treaty at Hanover, which was deſigned to be a balance to that between the courts of Vienna and Madrid, and was concluded on the 3d of September, 1725, between Great-Britain, France, and Pruſſia: but

but Pruſſia ſoon deſerting the alliance, the States-General afterwards acceded to it. Theſe counter-alliances ſoon kindled the flames of war in Europe: for in 1726, three Britiſh ſquadrons were fitted out; one was ſent to the Weſt Indies, under the command of admiral Hoſier, to block up the Spaniſh plate fleet; another to the coaſt of Spain, under Sir John Jennings; and the third into the Baltic, commanded by Sir Charles Wager, to hinder the Czarina from attacking the king of Sweden, who was upon the point of acceding to the treaty of Hanover, which he did ſoon after.

In the beginning of the year 1727, the Spaniards laid ſiege to Gibraltar, but the operations of the beſiegers were ſoon after ſuſpended, upon ſigning preliminary articles for a general pacification.

The parliament, which met on the 17th of January, 1726-7, was prorogued on the 15th of May; and his majeſty, having appointed lords juſtices for the adminiſtration of the government in his abſence, ſet out for Hanover on the 3d of June; and, landing in Holland, on the 7th, proceeded on his journey: but being ſuddenly ſeized with a paralytic diſorder on the road, loſt his ſpeech, became lethargic, and was conveyed in a ſtate of inſenſibility to Oſnaburg, where he expired upon the 11th of June,

in

in the 68th year of his age, and the thirteenth year of his reign.

An expreſs arriving on the 14th of June, with an account of his majeſty's death, the prince of Wales repaired from Richmond, where he received this intelligence, to Leiceſter-houſe; and the members of the privy council being aſſembled, were ſworn anew. His royal-highneſs declared his firm purpoſe to preſerve the conſtitution in church and ſtate, and to cultivate thoſe alliances which his father had made with foreign princes. At the ſame time he took and ſubſcribed the oath for the ſecurity of the church of Scotland, as required by the act of union, and next day he was proclaimed king of Great-Britain, by the name of George II. The parliament aſſembled in purſuance of an act for that purpoſe; but was immediately prorogued by commiſſion, to the 27th day of the ſame month. All the great officers of ſtate continued in their places. Sir Robert Walpole kept poſſeſſion of the treaſury; and the ſyſtem of politics, which the late king had eſtabliſhed, und rwent no ſort of alteration. The king, in his ſpeech to both houſes at the opening of the ſeſſion, profeſſed a fixed reſolution to merit the love and affection of his people, by maintaining them in the full enjoyments of their religious and civil rights. Addreſſes of condolance and congratulation being drawn up and preſented, it was reſolved by the commons, that the entire revenues of the civil liſt, which produced 100,000l. *per annum*, above the ſum of 700,000l. granted to George I. ſhould

l. ſhould be ſettled on his majeſty for life. They afterwards reſolved, that a revenue of 100,000 l. *per annum* ſhould be ſettled on her majeſty queen Caroline, in caſe ſhe ſhould ſurvive the king. On the 17th of July, the parliament was prorogued, and on the 5th of Auguſt, diſſolved by proclamation.

On the 11th of October, their majeſties coronation was performed with great ſplendor and ſolemnity; and on the 30th of the ſame month, being lord's mayor's day, as well as the king's birth-day, their majeſties, the princeſſes royal and Caroline, accompanied by the great officers of ſtate, dined with the lord mayor at Guildhall.

On the 23d of January, 1728, the new parliament met. In April following, the preliminaries between Great-Britain and Spain being ſettled, the ſiege of Gibraltar was raiſed, and the miniſters of thoſe powers reſorted to Soiſſons in France, in order to conclude a definitive treaty by the mediation of France. About the beginning of July, the ſieur Como, agent for the duke of Parma, was ordered to leave the kingdom in two days; his maſter having thought fit to invite the Pretender to his place of reſidence, and to receive him with the honours due to the king of Great-Britain. On the 30th of Auguſt, died his ſerene highneſs Erneſt Auguſtus, prince of Brunſwick Lunenburgh, biſhop of Oſnaburg, and duke of York, brother to his late majeſty; and on the 4th of December, his royal highneſs

Frederic

Frederic prince of Wales, arrived at St. James's from Hanover.

On May the 14th, 1729, his majeſty having prorogued the parliament, ſet out on a viſit for his German dominions, after appointing his royal conſort regent in his abſence, and returned to England upon the 11th of September following. On the 9th of Nov. a peace was concluded at Seville between Great-Britain, France, and Spain, by which it was agreed, that commiſſaries ſhould be appointed to determine what ſhips and effects had been taken on either ſide at ſea: that Spain ſhould have ſatisfaction given her for the men of war taken and deſtroyed by Sir George Byng, near Sicily, in the year 1718: that Spaniſh garriſons ſhould be introduced into Leghorn, Parma, and Placentia, to ſecure the eventual ſucceſſion of Don Carlos, the king of Spain's ſon, to Tuſcany and Parma; and the contracting parties engaged to maintain Don Carlos in the quiet poſſeſſion of theſe territories.

In June 1730, ſeven Indian chiefs of the Cherokee nation in America, were brought to England by Sir Alexander Cumin, and introduced to the king: and gave their aſſent, in the moſt ſolemn manner, to articles of friendſhip and commerce, propoſed by the lords commiſſioners for trade and plantations, and embarked for Carolina in October. On the 21ſt of January, 1731, the parliament met, and, amongſt other acts, ordained, that all proceedings in the courts

of

of juſtice ſhould be in the Engliſh language. In July, the name of William Pultney, Eſq; was ſtruck out of the liſt of privy counſellers, by command of his majeſty, and out of all the commiſſions of the peace, on account of his being the ſuppoſed author of ſome writings againſt the meaſures of the court. On the 14th of the ſame month, Sir Charles Wager, with a fleet of twelve capital ſhips, ſailed from Spithead. About the beginning of Auguſt he entered the bay of Cadiz, and being joined there by a Spaniſh ſquadron, ſailed for Leghorn, where he landed the Spaniſh troops; and ſoon afterward, Don Carlos arrived in Italy, and took poſſeſſion of his new territories. About the middle of October, the duke of Lorrain, now emperor of Germany, arrived in England; and, after having all the honour and reſpect due to his rank paid him, returned to the continent in December.

In March, 1733, a bill was brought into the houſe of commons, for bringing tobacco and wines under the laws of exciſe, to prevent the frauds in the revenue, and carried by 236 againſt 200 voices, at the firſt reading: this bill raiſed great diſcontents long before it was propoſed to the houſe, which were increaſed while it was depending: innumerable pamphlets and papers were publiſhed for and againſt the meaſure. Petitions againſt any new exciſe, or the extenſion of the exciſe laws, were preſented by the city of London, and ſeveral other corporations in different parts of the kingdom; ſo that it was judg-

ed

ed proper to put off the ſecond reading of the bill for two months, and thus the exciſe ſcheme dropt. On the 13th of June, his majeſty went to the houſe of peers, and put an end to the ſeſſion, after having paſſed an act for giving a marriage-portion of 80,000l. with the princeſs royal, to the prince of Orange, who arrived in London on the 7th of December, and was married to the princeſs the 14th of March, 1734. On the 16th of April, his majeſty gave the royal aſſent to an act for ſettling 5000l. a year on the princeſs during life, and prorogued the parliament, which was diſſolved two days afterwards; and on the 22d of the ſame month, the prince and princeſs of Orange embarked for Holland.

On the 17th of April 1736, his royal highneſs the prince of Wales was married to her ſerene highneſs Auguſta, princeſs of Saxe Gotha, who arrived from Germany two days before: this marriage was attended with extraordinary rejoicings, and followed by addreſſes of congratulation from both houſes of parliament, the two univerſities, the city of London, and other corporations.

Such a degree of licentiouſneſs prevailed over the nation about this time, that the kingdom was filled with tumult and riots: but the moſt remarkable of theſe diſturbances happened at Edinburgh, on the 7th day of September, whilſt his majeſty was at Hanover. John Porteus, who commanded the guard payed by that city, had,

at the execution of a ſmuggler, been provoked by ſome inſults from the populace, to order his men, without uſing the previous formalities of the law, to fire with ſhot among the crowd, by which precipitate order, ſeveral innocent perſons loſt their lives. Porteus was tried for murder, convicted, and received ſentence of death; but the queen, as guardian of the realm, thought proper to indulge him with a reprieve. The common people of Edinburgh reſented this lenity ſhewn to a criminal who was the object of their deteſtation: for, on the very day which the judges had fixed for his execution, a well conducted party of men entered the city, about ten of the clock at night, and by ſurprize ſeized all the fire arms belonging to the city guard, locked up the city gates, beat an alarm, broke open the priſon door where Porteus was confined, forced him from his apartment, and leaving him hanging by the neck upon a ſign-poſt, near the graſs market, quietly diſperſed to their ſeveral habitations. This exploit was performed with ſuch conduct and deliberation, as ſeemed to be the reſult of a plan formed by ſome perſons of conſequence: it therefore became the object of a very ſevere inquiry. The cenſure of parliament, however, fell on the city, and lord provoſt of Edinburgh: a fine of 2000 l. was laid upon the city, and the lord Provoſt was incapacitated from holding any office of magiſtracy at Edinburgh, or any where elſe in Great-Britain; a reward of 200 l. was offered by proclamation for the diſcovery of any perſon who acted in that tragedy;

tragedy; and yet it does not appear that one individual had been ever detected.

In the ſeſſion of parliament, which met the 1ſt of February 1737, an act paſſed for ſettling a dowry of 50,000 l. a year on the princeſs of Wales, who, upon the 1ſt day of Auguſt, was delivered of the princeſs Auguſta; ſoon after which, an unhappy breach happened between his majeſty and the prince of Wales, which in its conſequences proved more than a mere family difference. No perſons, who paid their court to the prince and princeſs, were ſuffered to come into his majeſty's preſence, or into any of his palaces; the guards were taken away from their attendance on the prince and his conſort; and in ſhort, all the prince's ſervants ſoon after joined in the oppoſition to the meaſures of the miniſtry.

On the 20th of November died Wilhelmina Carolina, queen conſort of Great Britain, in the 55th year of her age, and was buried, upon the 17th of December following, with great ſolemnity, in Henry the ſeventh's chapel in Weſtminſter-abbey. Some ſhort time before this, a deputation of the merchants of London waited on his majeſty, with a petition on the behalf of themſelves and others trading to the Britiſh colonies in America, ſetting forth, that the trade to the Britiſh plantations, in America, had been greatly interrupted for many years before, not only by their ſhips being frequently ſtopped and ſearched, but alſo forcibly and arbitrarily ſeiz-

ed on the high ſeas, by Spaniſh ſhips fitted out to cruiſe under the pretence of guarding their own coaſts: that the commanders of ſuch Britiſh ſhips, with their crews, had been cruelly treated, and their ſhips carried into ſome of the Spaniſh ports, and there condemned with their cargoes, in manifeſt violation of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two crowns; and praying, that his majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to procure them ſpeedy and ample ſatisfaction for the loſſes they had ſuſtained. In March 1738, the Weſt India merchants, who had preſented a petition in relation to the Spaniſh depredations, a few days before, attended the houſe of commons, to make good their allegations in the ſaid petition. On the 4th of May the houſe of lords preſented an humble addreſs to his majeſty, with ſtrong reſolutions in ſupport of the undoubted right of the nation to a free navigation in America, and againſt the Spaniſh depredations and cruelties; and concluded with aſſuring his majeſty, in caſe his powerful inſtances for procuring reparation, ſatisfaction, and future ſecurity to his injured ſubjects, ſhould fail of their due effect on the court of Spain, they would concur in all ſuch meaſures as ſhould become neceſſary for the ſupport of his majeſty's honour, and the preſervation of the navigation and commerce of this country. The commons afterwards addreſſed the king to the ſame effect; and his majeſty in his anſwer to both houſes expreſſed his ſenſibility of the injuries ſuſtained by his trading ſubjects in America, and aſſured

them

them of his care to procure ſatisfaction and reparation for their loſſes.

On the 4th of June, the princeſs of Wales was delivered of his preſent majeſty, whoſe birth was celebrated with uncommon rejoicings: addreſſes of congratulation were preſented by almoſt all the cities and communities in the kingdom. Now great naval preparations were made; and about the end of this month, admiral Haddock ſet ſail with a ſtrong ſquadron for the Mediterranean. On the firſt of February, 1739, his majeſty opened the ſeſſion of parliament, and acquainted both houſes, that he had concluded a convention with the king of Spain, in which that monarch had obliged himſelf to make reparation to the Britiſh ſubjects for their loſſes. It appeared by this convention, which was ſoon afterwards publiſhed, that a payment of 95,000l. balance, which had been admitted as due to the crown and ſubjects of Great-Britain, after deduction made of the demands of the crown and ſubjects of Spain, was by a ſeparate article to be made at London within four months after the exchange of the ratifications. However, before the king of Spain ſigned this convention, he declared by his miniſter, that he reſerved to himſelf, in its full force, the right of ſuſpending the aſſiento of the negroes, if the South-ſea company did not ſubject itſelf to pay in a ſhort time the 68,000l. which was admitted to have been owing for the duty on negroes.

The contents of this convention were no ſooner known, than great murmurs and complaints were made againſt it in all parts of the nation; the city of London, the Weſt-India and Briſtol merchants, petitioned both houſes of parliament againſt it; and it occaſioned warm debates in both houſes, eſpecially upon a motion made for addreſſing his majeſty, and thanking him for laying it before them: however, it was carried for the addreſs in both houſes.

A rupture between Great-Britain and Spain was now become inevitable. The Engliſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean had already made prizes of two rich Caracca ſhips: the king had iſſued orders for augmenting his land forces, and raiſing a body of marines; a great number of ſhips of war had been put into commiſſion. Admiral Vernon had been ſent to the Weſt-Indies, to aſſume the command of a ſquadron in thoſe ſeas, and to annoy the trade and ſettlements of the Spaniards. His Catholic majeſty having ordered all the Britiſh ſhips in his harbours to be ſeized and detained, the king of England declared war againſt him upon the 23d of October. On the 23d of November, a motion was made in the houſe of commons to addreſs his majeſty, never to admit any treaty of peace with Spain, unleſs the acknowledgment of our natural and undoubted right to navigate in the American ſeas, to and from any part of his majeſty's dominions, without being ſeized, ſearched, viſited, or ſtopped, under any pretence whatſoever, ſhall have been firſt obtained as a preli-

preliminary thereto, which was unanimouſly agreed to; and it was likewiſe reſolved, to deſire the concurrence of the lords in this addreſs, which the lords granted at a conference; and ſoon afterwards the addreſs was preſented to his majeſty.

In the beginning of the year 1740, the king having by a meſſage to parliament communicated his intention of diſpoſing the princeſs Mary in marriage to prince Frederick of Heſſe, and expreſſing his hope that the commons would enable him to give a ſuitable portion to his daughter, they unanimouſly reſolved to grant 40,000l. for that purpoſe, and preſented an addreſs to his majeſty for having communicated to the houſe this intended marriage, which was ſolemnized at London by proxy the 8th of May. On the 13th of March, a ſhip arrived from the Weſt-Indies, diſpatched by admiral Vernon, with an account of his having taken Porto Bello, with ſix ſhips only, and demoliſhed all the fortifications of the place; upon which the two houſes of parliament joined in an addreſs of congratulation on the ſucceſs of his majeſty's arms, and every part of Great-Britain and Ireland were wonderfully elated at this exploit. On the 29th of June, advice was received that admiral Vernon had taken the town of Chagre and caſtle of Lorenzo, demoliſhed the forts, and made a great booty. Towards the end of October, Sir Chaloner Ogle, with a large fleet of men of war and tranſports, and an army under the command of lord Cathcart,

ſailed for the Weſt-Indies: but that nobleman dying in the paſſage, the command of the land forces devolved upon general Wentworth.

In March, 1741, admiral Vernon and general Wentworth made themſelves maſters of all the batteries which defended Carthagena, and made preparation to beſiege that place; they accordingly attacked fort St. Lazarus, but were repulſed, obliged to raiſe the ſiege, and re-embark the troops on the 16th of April, with the loſs of 1600 men. Afterwards, the admiral ſailed on an expedition to Cuba, where the troops landed and encamped; but were ſoon afterwards obliged to return to Jamaica, without attempting any thing.

In the laſt ſeſſion of this parliament, a motion was made in both houſes, to adviſe and beſeech his majeſty to remove Sir Robert Walpole, who had been firſt lord of the treaſury and chancellor of the exchequer, during the greateſt part of the laſt, and the whole of the preſent reign, from his preſence and councils for ever; but had a negative put upon it in both houſes. In the ſame ſeſſion his majeſty informed his parliament, that the queen of Hungary had made a requiſition of 12,000 men, ſtipulated by treaty: whereupon he demanded 6000 Danes and 6000 Heſſians, to be ready to march to her aſſiſtance; and as further expences might be incurred after the parliament had broke up, he deſired ſuch a ſupply as might enable him to be prepared for all events: upon which the parliament voted

300,

300,000l. for the ſupport of the queen of Hungary, and ſums to defray the expence of the Danes and Heſſians. On the 25th of April, the parliament was prorogued, and, on the 26th, diſſolved by proclamation.

All Europe was now embroiled in a general war, and a moſt powerful confederacy was on foot for ſubverting the houſe of Auſtria. At home the elections for a new parliament were carried on with great animoſity between the court and country parties. In May a peace was ſigned between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, and was ſoon followed by a peace between the Auſtrians and Saxons. The Spaniards, with a conſiderable fleet, made an attempt upon Georgia, where they landed 5000 troops, but were obliged to retreat to their ſhips in great confuſion, by a handful of men under general Oglethorpe. On the 13th of January, 1743, Charles, elector of Bavaria, was choſen emperor, notwithſtanding all the oppoſition of the houſe of Auſtria. Sixteen thouſand Britiſh troops were embarked for Flanders, and ſoon afterwards joined by 16,000 Hanoverians and 6000 Heſſians in Britiſh pay; and the earl of Stair ſet out for Holland as ambaſſador extraordinary; from whence he was to repair to Flanders, to take upon him the command of thoſe troops. His lordſhip, however, could not prevail on the ſtates-general to join with his majeſty in making a diverſion in favour of the queen of Hungary.

On

On the ſecond of February, the conteſted election for Chippenham having been carried againſt the court, Sir Robert Walpole left the houſe of commons: on the 9th he was created earl of Orford, and on the 11th reſigned all his employments. On the 21ſt of March, a motion was made in the houſe of commons, for a committee to enquire into the conduct of the earl of Orford for the laſt ten years, which was agreed to. This committee made ſome progreſs in the enquiry, which, however, at laſt came to nothing.

The war was carried on this year with redoubled vigour: the Britiſh troops, with their auxiliaries, entered Germany; and, on the 15th of June, a battle was fought at Dettingen, between the allied army, commanded by his majeſty in perſon, and under him by the lord Stair, and the French army commanded by the marſhal duke de Noailles, in which the French were defeated, and obliged to paſs the Main with great precipitation. Lord Stair, upon ſome diſguſt he had taken at the conduct of this battle, reſigned the command of the allied army. In October, that army marched back to Flanders, to take up its winter quarters there; and the ſtates of Holland, in September, reinforced it with 20,000 men. In April, prince Charles of Lorrain defeated the Bavarian army, and reduced the whole electorate of Bavaria: but on the 15th of July, the emperor concluded a peace with the queen of Hungary. In America, commodore Anſon, who was ſent about two years

years before with a ſquadron to the South ſeas, had taken ſeveral valuable prizes, and plundered the town of Payta; and many rich captures were taken from the enemy during this war. In September, a treaty of ſubſidy was concluded at Worms, between Great-Britain, Hungary, and Sardinia. On the 19th of October, the princeſs Louiſa ſet out for Germany, and was ſoon afterwards married to the prince royal of Denmark. About this time the Scotch regiment of highlanders, upon a report that they were going to be ſent to the Weſt Indies, mutinied, and 150 deſerted from that corps, and marched northward; but being overtaken, were obliged to ſurrender, and brought back priſoners to the Tower, where three of them were ſhot, and the reſt were tranſported to ſerve in the regiments in Jamaica and Georgia.

About the beginning of the year 1744, the nation was alarmed with the rumour of a French invaſion in favour of the Pretender, whoſe eldeſt ſon had advanced as far as Calais.

A French ſquadron ſailed up the channel, and had proceeded to Dungeneſs; and troops were actually embarking at Dunkirk, though war had not been declared between the two nations: upon this, his majeſty, in a meſſage to both houſes, informed them of the French deſigns: in anſwer to which, they jointly preſented a loyal addreſs, which was followed by others from the city of London, and moſt corporations in the kingdom, expreſſing their abhorrence

horrence of thoſe deſigns, and promiſing to ſtand by his majeſty with their lives and fortunes. Many regiments were marched towards the ſouthern coaſts, and Sir John Norris put to ſea with a formidable ſquadron; but upon his appearing in ſight of the French fleet off Dungeneſs, they made the beſt of their way back to Breſt.

On the 18th of February, 3000 Dutch troops arrived at Graveſend, and ſoon after 3000 more, agreeable to a demand made by his majeſty purſuant to treaty. Upon the 4th of March a war was proclaimed at Paris againſt Great-Britain, which was ſoon followed by a counter-declaration on the part of his Britannic majeſty. In April, war was declared between France and Hungary.

In the beginning of May, the king of France, putting himſelf at the head of 120,000 men, took ſeveral cities in Flanders. Mean while prince Charles laid Alſace under contribution. The emperor broke his treaty with the queen of Hungary; and the king of Pruſſia, ſiding with the emperor, broke alſo with her, and entering Bohemia, at the head of a powerful army, made himſelf maſter of Prague, and ſoon after of almoſt the whole kingdom: but prince Charles, marching to the relief of Bohemia, and being now joined by 20,000 Saxons, obliged the Pruſſian monarch to quit that kingdom. In Italy prince Lobkowitz drove the Spaniards into the kingdom of Naples, where they were

joined

joined by his Sicilian majeſty's troops: but prince Charles being obliged to repaſs the Rhine, prince Lobkowitz was forced to march into Lombardy, to ſuccour his Sardinian majeſty, and was now, in his turn, cloſely followed by count Gages, and the Spaniſh army.

On the 11th of February, admiral Matthews came up with, and engaged, the united fleets of France and Spain off Toulon: but vice-admiral Leſtock, with his whole diviſion of the Britiſh fleet, remaining at a great diſtance aſtern, and ſeveral captains, that were immediately under the eye of Mathews, behaving in ſuch a manner as reflected diſgrace upon their country, the French and Spaniards got off with very little loſs. Many rich prizes, both French and Spaniſh, were taken this year; and on the 10th of June, commodore Anſon, in the Centurion, arrived at St. Helen's from a voyage of three years and nine months, in which he had ſurrounded the terraqueous globe, and underwent incredible hardſhips; the commodore's own ſhip, the Centurion, being the only one of his ſquadron which he brought home with him. Among other prizes, however, he took the rich Spaniſh ſhip which ſails annually between Acapulco in Mexico, and Manilla, one of the Philippine iſlands, loaded with treaſure and effects to the value of 313,000l. ſterling.

On the 27th of July, Sir John Balchen, an admiral of approved valour and great experience, ſailed from Spithead with a ſtrong ſquadron in

queſt of the French fleet. In the bay of Biſcay he was overtaken in a violent ſtorm, that diſperſed the ſhips, and drove them up the Engliſh channel: but the admiral's own ſhip, the Victory, which was eſteemed the moſt beautiful firſt-rate in the world, foundered at ſea, and this brave experienced commander periſhed, with all his officers, volunteers and crew, amounting to 1100 choice ſeamen.

In the month of January, 1745, died Charles the Seventh, emperor of Germany, and elector of Bavaria, and was ſucceeded in his electorate by his eldeſt ſon, Maximilian Joſeph, who was ſoon afterwards obliged to abandon his capital to the Auſtrians; and being in danger of loſing all his dominions, concluded a peace with the queen of Hungary at Fueſſen. On the 14th of February his majeſty acquainted both houſes of parliament, that he had concluded a treaty, in conjunction with the queen of Hungary and the ſtates-general, with the king of Poland. On the 18th of the ſame month, M. Belleiſle, and the chevalier his brother, were brought priſoners to England, having been both taken a few months before at Elbingerade, in the electorate of Hanover, as they were paſſing through that place without any paſſport for Berlin. They continued priſoners here till the 13th of Auguſt, when they were ſet at liberty, and embarked for France.

On the 12th of March, his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland was conſtituted captain-general

general and commander in chief of all his majeſty's forces; and on the 5th of April ſet out for Flanders, to take the command of the allied army, which he aſſembled at Soignes; and the French having inveſted Tournay, the duke, on the firſt of May in the morning, attacked them in their camp, near Fontenoy, when the right wing of the confederate army, conſiſting chiefly of the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops, drove the enemy before them, though animated by the preſence of their ſovereign: but not being well ſupported by the left wing, and conſtantly galled by numerous batteries in front, and many redoubts on the right flank, the confederates were obliged to retreat, which they did in good order as far as Aeth, without being moleſted by the enemy. In this battle the allied army loſt a lieutenant-general, one major-general, and 7347 men, including officers, though the enemy's loſs is ſuppoſed to be much more conſiderable. After this battle Tournay ſurrendered to the enemy, who ſoon after became maſters of Bruges and Ghent.

On April 18, after a long enquiry, and warm debates, the houſe of commons addreſſed his majeſty, that the admirals Mathews and Leſtock, and ſeveral captains and lieutenants of the ſquadron in the Mediterranean, might be ſpeedily tried by a court-martial; and his majeſty informed them he would give orders accordingly.

On May 2, after paſſing ſuch bills as were ready for the royal aſſent, his majeſty put an

end to the ſeſſion with a very gracious ſpeech from the throne. On May 24, his Pruſſian majeſty defeated the combined army of Auſtrians and Saxons, under prince Charles of Lorrain, at Friedburg, on the borders of Sileſia. In July, two Briſtol privateers, under the command of captain Talbot, made two rich prizes, from Peru, of the value of 7 or 800,000l. ſterling; and ſoon after the joyful news arrived, that commodore Warren, and Mr. Pepperell, commander of the New England forces, on the 16th of June, made themſelves maſters of the town and fortreſſes of Louiſburgh, and of the whole iſland of Cape Breton, after a ſiege of forty days, in which the raw New-England forces gave the moſt amazing proofs of fortitude and bravery. For this ſervice the commodore was raiſed to a flag, and Mr. Pepperell was created a baronet.

The rebellion which broke out in Scotland, is the only remaining tranſaction, of any importance, that we ſhall take notice of in the year 1745. On the 6th of Auguſt, ſome advices having been communicated to the government of ſuch an attempt, aided by the French court, a proclamation was publiſhed, offering a reward of 30,000l. for the apprehending and ſecuring the eldeſt ſon of the Pretender, in caſe he ſhould land, or attempt to land, in any of his majeſty's dominions. On the 17th, however, an account arrived, that ſeveral perſons had landed between the iſlands of Mull and Skie, one of whom, it was ſuppoſed,

ſed, was the Pretender's ſon. On September 5, his majeſty ſent notice to the lord-mayor of London, that the Pretender's eldeſt ſon had landed in Scotland, and that ſeveral perſons had aſſembled there and broke out into open rebellion. Soon after advice arrived that the rebels had marched ſouthward, having eſcaped general Cope, who had gone northward to oppoſe them, and took poſſeſſion of Perth on the 4th of September. On the 13th they paſſed the Forth, five miles above Stirling, and on the 17th took poſſeſſion of the city of Edinburgh. By this time general Cope, who had, for greater expedition, in his return ſouthward, embarked his troops, was arrived at Dunbar, eighteen miles eaſt of Edinburgh, and having landed his forces and received a reinforcement of two regiments of dragoons, which he had left behind him on his going northward, began his march towards that capital. The rebels did not wait to be attacked by him, but came out to meet him; and, on the 21ſt, at day-break, they engaged his little army, at Preſton-Pans, ſeven miles eaſt of Edinburg, totally defeated it, and made moſt of his infantry priſoners. The dragoons made their eſcape to Berwick, with little loſs, except the brave colonel Gardiner. Theſe advantages ſpread a general conſternation throughout the kingdom but all orders and ranks vied with each other in diſplaying their loyalty, and abhorrence of this unnatural rebellion. The city of London, &c. preſented addreſſes to that purpoſe: ſeveral noblemen raiſed regiments, which, however,

were afterwar's paid for by the public; and many aſſociations were entered into for the ſupport of his majeſty's crown and dignity, and the conſtitution in church and ſtate. A large body of Britiſh, Dutch, and Heſſian troops, were brought over from Flanders; and the ſucceſs of the rebellion, and the dread of a threatened invaſion from France, having cauſed a great run upon the bank, above 1100 merchants and eminent tradeſmen met, and ſubſcribed their names to an agreement, not to refuſe bank notes in any payment to be made to them.

In Ireland every vigorous and ſalutary method was alſo purſued to prevent any abetting of the rebellion there by the friends of France and popery, and a reward of 50,000 l. was publiſhed, in purſuance of the addreſs of the Iriſh parliament, for apprehending the Pretender's eldeſt ſon. On October 17, the parliament met, and his majeſty received moſt zealous and loyal addreſſes upon this intereſting occaſion. The habeas corpus act was ſuſpended, and an act paſſed to enable his majeſty to raiſe the militia. On October 18, the duke of Cumberland arrived from Flanders, and ſet out, on November 26, to take upon him the command of the army. The rebels now increaſed to 8000, had left Edinburgh on October 26, and, on November 15, the city of Carliſle was ſurrendered to them; whereupon field-marſhal Wade, who commanded an army of Britiſh and Dutch troops at Newcaſtle, returned to that town, having put himſelf in march to relieve Carliſle, and advanced

as

as far as Hexham for that purpoſe, when he heard of its ſurrender. On the 24th, the rebels, without any moleſtation, arrived at Lancaſter, and on the 29th took poſſeſſion of Mancheſter, where they formed a regiment of thoſe that had joined them in England, giving the command thereof to Mr. Townley. In the beginning of December they left Mancheſter, paſſed the river Merſey, and advanced to Congleton, as if they intended to meet and engage the duke of Cumberland, whoſe advanced guard was then at Newcaſtle-under-line; but ſuddenly they turned off to the left, and marched into Derbyſhire, ſeemingly with an intention to eſcape the duke, and take their way directly to London; where, when this news arrived, it occaſioned the greateſt conſternation imaginable. The troops about London were ordered to march and form a camp upon Finchley common. The run upon the bank grew more preſſing; and all the public funds fell in their price. On the 4th of December, the rebels entered the town of Derby, and ſoon after, contrary to expectation, began to retreat northward, by the route they came. As ſoon as the duke of Cumberland got notice of their retreat, he ſet out in purſuit of them, with all the horſe in his army, and 1000 foot ſoldiers mounted on horſeback. Marſhal Wade, who had marched ſouthward as far as Wakefield, after the rebels, detached a conſiderable body of cavalry, under the command of major-general Oglethorpe, for the ſame purpoſe, and returned with the reſt of his army to Newcaſtle. On December 18, the duke came

up

up with the rear of the rebels at Clifton, in Northumberland, and, after a ſmart attack, drove them from the village, with loſs. On the 30th, his royal highneſs took Carliſle, after a ſiege of nine days, making the rebel garriſon priſoners; their main army having now reached Scotland.

On January 3, 1746, his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland returned to St. James's; and on the 17th of that month the rebel army defeated the king's forces, under the command of lieutenant-general Hawley, at Falkirk-moor, a mile ſouth-weſt of Falkirk, though the latter were much ſuperior in number. Hawley retreated to Linlithgow, and the next day to Edinburgh, leaving ſome cannon, tents, &c. behind him. The rebels thereupon returned to their ridiculous enterprize of beſieging the caſtle of Stirling, though they had not artillery ſufficient for that purpoſe, and were to oppoſe one of the braveſt officers in his majeſty's ſervice, general Blakeney, who was governor of the caſtle. Upon this misfortune at Falkirk, it was thought expedient that the duke of Cumberland ſhould take upon him the command of the army in Scotland.

Accordingly on the 30th he arrived at Edinburgh, and next day marched towards Stirling; but inſtead of waiting for him, the rebels very precipitately retired northward, the duke with the royal army following them, as faſt as the ſeaſon and exceſſive bad roads would permit, but

but did not arrive at Aberdeen till the 27th of February. The Heſſians, under their hereditary prince, arrived on the 8th at Edinburgh; for the Dutch troops, it was now diſcovered, could not act, as they conſiſted of part of the garriſons of Menin, Ypres, &c. which had engaged not to ſerve againſt France, and accordingly they were ſoon after ſent home. In the mean time the rebels reduced the caſtle of Inverneſs and Fort Auguſtus, and laid ſiege to Fort William and Blair caſtle, but failed in both thoſe attempts. They had the advantage in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with the king's troops, in the Highlands, &c. which however was more than counterbalanced by the loſs they ſuſtained by the taking of their ſhip the Prince Charles (formerly the Hazard ſloop, ſurprized by them in the harbour of Montroſe) which they had fitted out, and ſent to France for money and arms; but in her return ſhe was ſeized by lord Loudon's men, with all her crew and cargo. The duke was obliged to wait at Aberdeen for a reinforcement from England, and till the river Spey ſhould become fordable; the Heſſians, with ſome Britiſh regiments, taking poſt at Perth. On the 8th of April his royal highneſs, with the army under his command, marched from Aberdeen: on the 12th, he paſſed the Spey without oppoſition, the rebels retiring upon his approach, though they might have greatly obſtructed his paſſage. On the 15th, the earl of Cromartie and his ſon, who, with 280 of their men, had been in Caithneſs to raiſe money and recruits for the rebels, were

attacked

attacked by the earl of Sutherland's militia, routed, and the earl and his ſon, 18 officers, and 185 private men, made priſoners. On April 14, at night, the duke with his army arrived at Nairn; and being aſſured that the rebels were encamped at Culloden-houſe, near Inverneſs, and were reſolved to hazard a battle, he reſted the whole day of the 15th in his camp at Nairn, to refreſh his men. In the night the rebels marched, with intent to attack the royal army before day-light; but that deſign proved abortive, by reaſon of ſome miſmanagement amongſt them; whereupon they returned to Culloden, reſolving in that ſtation to wait for the duke, who, on the 16th, marched from Nairn between four and five in the morning; and at two in the afternoon the engagement began. The rebels, with their uſual fury, attacked the left wing of the royal army, by which ſome regiments of the firſt line were put into diſorder; and the right wing of the rebel army not being properly ſupported by their left, the whole fell into confuſion, and his royal highneſs obtained a compleat victory, with a very ſmall loſs. His army conſiſted of fifteen battalions of foot, one ſquadron of horſe, two of dragoons, the Argyleſhire militia, and a part of lord Loudon's regiment. The rebels, according to our accounts, were 8350 ſtrong; but their own made them no more than 5000, as they had not been able to aſſemble all their forces together for want of money and proviſions. This victory put a final end to the rebellion; but the duke continued with the army

ſome

ſome time, to give proper orders for ſecuring the tranquility of the country, whilſt the young Pretender wandered from place to place among the mountains and Weſtern Iſlands, and often without any attendant, till two ſhips, ſent on purpoſe from France to the coaſt, took him and about thirty of his followers on board, and landed him, worn out with fatigue and hardſhips, at Reſcourt, in Britany. His majeſty received addreſſes, to felicitate him upon this victory, from both houſes of parliament (who alſo voted their thanks to his royal highneſs for his great and eminent ſervices; and ſoon after ſettled 25,000l. *per ann.* on him and his iſſue male) and from the city of London, and all parts of his dominions. Nor were many ſacrifices made to public juſtice on account of this unnatural rebellion: an act was paſſed for attainting the earl of Kelly, viſcount Strathallen, and lord Pitſligo, and forty others, of high treaſon. The earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, and lords Balmerino and Lovat, were tried and found guilty by their peers: Cromartie was afterwards pardoned as to life; and Kilmarnock and Balmerino were beheaded on Tower-hill, on Auguſt 18, and Lovat on April 9, in the ſucceeding year. Charles Ratcliffe, Eſq; commonly called earl of Derwentwater, was alſo beheaded, on December 8, by a rule of the court of King's-bench, in purſuance of a ſentence paſſed upon him in 1715, for being concerned in the rebellion of that year. As to the inferior agents in the rebellion, a very inconſiderable number were executed, but a much

greater tranſported to America; and it is agreed by all parties, that no government ever ſhewed more mercy on ſuch an occaſion. A public thankſgiving was held on October 9, for the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion; and the duke, ſome months before, on his arrival in London, was received with the greateſt teſtimonies of regard, and welcomed as our deliverer and preſerver, with every ſpecies of rejoicings that a grateful people could exhibit.

On Auguſt 12 following, after paſſing the act for diſarming the highlanders, and reſtraining the uſe of the highland dreſs, his majeſty put an end to the long ſeſſion of parliament with a moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne. On November 18, the parliament met again, and the ſeſſion was opened with a ſpeech as uſual, the principal heads of which were echoed back in the addreſſes of the two houſes.

As to the war upon the continent this year, the French became maſters of Bruſſels, after the trenches were opened fifteen days, and made the garriſon priſoners of war. They then poſſeſſed themſelves of Antwerp, and ſoon made themſelves maſters of its ſtrong citadel. Mons, St. Ghiſlain and Charleroy, were ſoon after reduced, as was the famous city of Namur, on September 8, and its citadel on the 19th of that month. On the 30th, marſhal Saxe gained a great advantage over the allied army, under prince Charles of Lorrain, near Liege. In Italy, the Auſtrians obtained, on June 4, a compleat

plete victory over the combined army of French, Spaniards, Neapolitans, and Genoeſe, near Placentia; and ſoon after the city of Genoa was ſurrendered to them; but behaving in a ſevere and haughty manner to that ſubjected people, irritated to the laſt degree, they flew to arms, and in a few days drove the Auſtrians out of the territories of the republic, after having killed and made priſoners great numbers. On the other hand, marſhal Brown, with an Auſtrian army, paſſed the river Var, and took poſſeſſion of Vence, the firſt town on that ſide in France; the French troops, in their retreat before him, having made the whole country a deſart.

At ſea, this year, the enemy had ſeveral remarkable ſpecimens of our naval ſkill and bravery. On May 3, vice-admiral Anſon and rear-admiral Warren, with a ſquadron of 15 ſhips and two ſloops, fell in with a French fleet of men of war and merchant veſſels; and after a warm engagement, took ſix of their men of war, and three of the Eaſt-India company's ſhips fitted as men of war; our own fleet ſuſtaining very little damage, no officers of rank being killed, but the brave captain Grenville, of the Defiance. Great rejoicings were made for this important ſucceſs; and ſoon after Mr. Anſon was created a peer, and Mr. Warren a knight of the Bath. The French loſt a million and a half ſterling by this defeat, 4000 men were made priſoners, and an expedition to the Eaſt-Indies, with another to America, were

rendered abortive. Rear-admiral Hawke alſo, being ſent with a ſquadron to intercept a French fleet bound to the Weſt-Indies, fell in with them on October 14, and, after a very hot engagement, took two of their 74 gun ſhips, one of 70, two of 64, and one of 50. For this great ſervice, Mr. Hawke was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, and created a knight of the Bath. Many other rich captures were alſo made this year from our enemies.

But in the war on the continent we were far from meeting with equal ſucceſs: for count Lowendahl, detached with 20,000 men by marſhal Saxe, made himſelf maſter of part of the Dutch frontier, by taking Sluys, Sas Van Ghent, and the iſland of Cadſand. In May, he reduced Hulſt and Axtel; and ſoon after compleated the reduction of Dutch Flanders. Mean time, the French grand army remained in their cantonments, and the allies lay totally inactive in their camps at Antwerp, and between the great and little Nethe. But in June theſe two armies engaged; and a battle was fought between the left wing of the allied army, under the duke of Cumberland, and the French under marſhal Saxe, at Val, from which our army was obliged to retreat, with the loſs of 4000 men, and Sir John Ligonier and count Iſenbourgh were taken priſoners; but though the French kept the field of battle, they loſt above 8000 men. After this battle, count Lowendahl opened the trenches before Bergen-op-zoom, in the night between the 14th and 15th

of

of July, which the garriſon moſt gallantly defended till September 16, when it was taken by ſtorm; but the remains of the garriſon made a good retreat. In Italy, the French, under the chevalier Belleiſle, having attacked the Piedmonteſe entrenchments upon the heights of Ecilles, were, on July 19, repulſed and defeated by the Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe, with the loſs of their general and above 6000 men, who were ſlain. In America, the iſland of St. Bartholomew, ten leagues to the northward of St. Kit's, was taken by two Engliſh privateers; but on the continent, a party of Engliſh in Nova Scotia, under colonel Noble, was defeated by a body of French, Canadians and Indians, under M. Villiers; and the colonel, with 140 of his men, were killed on the ſpot, and the reſt taken priſoners. In the Eaſt-Indies, the French took from us Fort St. George, the company's principal ſettlement on the coaſt of Coromandel.

In June, a treaty was ſigned between his majeſty and the Czarina, whereby, in conſideration of an annual ſubſidy of 100,000 l. ſhe engaged to keep on foot, during the war, upon the frontiers of Livonia, a body of 50,000 foot, and 40 or 50 gallies, upon the coaſts of that province, to act in ſuch a manner as his majeſty ſhould require, in aſſiſtance of his allies.

On February 24, 1748, the duke of Cumberland ſet out for Flanders, to take upon him the command of the allied army, and on the

27th, arrived at the Hague; and ſoon after, the earl of Sandwich, and the other plenipotentiaries, arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle. General Haddick, about the ſame time, attacked the great French convoy for Bergen-op-zoom, defeated it, and took 1000 priſoners, with great numbers of horned cattle, hogs, ſheep, &c. &c. which much diſtreſſed the garriſon of that and the adjacent towns. In the night between the 15th and 16th of April, N. S. the French opened their trenches before Maeſtricht, which capitulated on the 7th of May, N. S. and the garriſon marched out on the 10th, with all the honours of war. The next day hoſtilities ceaſed in Flanders, purſuant to the preliminaries ſigned at Aix, by the miniſters plenipotentiary of Great-Britain, France, and the States-general. On May the 9th, a proclamation for a ceſſation of arms, purſuant to the preliminaries ſigned at Aix-la-Chapelle, was read at the Royal-Exchange, &c. On Auguſt 2, a convention was ſigned between the miniſters of Great-Britain, France, and the States-general, by which it was provided, that orders ſhould be ſent to the 37,000 Ruſſians, then in march through Germany, to march back again into their own country; and that the king of France ſhould order the ſame number of his troops from Flanders, into the interior parts of France. On October 11, N. S. the definitive treaty of peace was ſigned at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the miniſters of Great-Britain, France, and the States-general; on the 20th, by thoſe of the Catholic king; on the 23d, by the empreſs-queen;

queen; and ſoon after by all the contending powers; which, though little to our honour or advantage, put a period to a long and bloody war, which had been ſorely felt by all Europe.

On Feb. 2, 1749, the king's declaration for a general peace was proclaimed at the uſual places in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, &c. and on April 25, was a public thankſgiving for the peace.

At the beginning of the year 1753, the French began to be very troubleſome, and to practiſe their old intrigues in America. They aſſaulted a truck-houſe in the Twigtwee nation, at the back of Virginia, and carried the Engliſh therein, with ſome of the Indians, captives to Canada. Advice alſo arrived, that the French at Louiſbourgh had ſent a party of Indians to diſtreſs the newly-eſtabliſhed colony of Nova-Scotia.

The beginning of the year 1755, was diſtinguiſhed by military preparations of every kind, and there was a warm preſs for ſeamen and landmen; for now the deſigns of the French became fully apparent: advices every month arriving of the incroachments of that perfidious people, in America; and it appeared they were now fitting out a ſtrong fleet at Breſt and Rochfort, which was ſuppoſed to be deſtined for that part of the world. On March 25, his majeſty ſent a meſſage to the houſe of lords, ſignifying the neceſſity of augmenting our forces by ſea

and land, in order to provide for the ſecurity of our colonies in America, as well as for the defence of his kingdoms; to which meſſage both houſes returned warm and dutiful addreſſes. In April, advice arrived that commodore Keppel, with his ſquadron, and the land forces ſent to that part of the world, under the command of general Braddock, to the ſuccour of the colonies, were ſafely arrived in Virginia. The whole nation was now incenſed, to the laſt degree, at the perfidious conduct of the French in America; ſo that moſt of the conſiderable towns and corporations in the kingdom gave rewards, in addition to his majeſty's bounty, for the encouragement of ſeamen and landmen to enter into his majeſty's ſervice. Fifty companies of marines were ordered to be raiſed, and the admirals Boſcawen and Moſtyn, with a ſquadron of 15 ſail of the line, a frigate and a ſloop, having two regiments on board, ſailed for North-America. On the 27th of May, admiral Holborn ſailed with a ſquadron of men of war to reinforce admiral Boſcawen; two ſhips of whoſe ſquadron, the Dunkirk and Defiance, on June 10, fell in with two French men of war, the Alcide, of 64 guns and 480 men, and the Lys, pierced for 64 guns, but mounting only 22, and having eight companies of land-forces on board, which were ſeparated from the French fleet under M. de la Mothe, a ſkirmiſh happened, in which the Alcide and Lys were taken. Soon after, Sir Edward Hawke ſailed from Portſmouth with a ſtrong ſquadron, and the duke de Mirepoix, the French ambaſſador, departed

parted this kingdom. Advice about the ſame time arrived, that colonel Monckton, in Nova Scotia, with a party of regulars and ſome irregulars, had taken the important forts of Beauſejour and Bay Verte from the French, with very little loſs: but as more than a counterbalance for the late good news, the melancholy news arrived, that the Mars, of 70 guns, was loſt at the mouth of Hallifax harbour; and, from Virginia, that major-general Braddock marching through the woods to fort du Queſne, with 1200 men, and ten pieces of artillery, was ſuddenly attacked by a body of French and Indians, who fired from behind the trees and buſhes; and our men, thus aſſaulted, and not being able to ſee the enemy, fell into confuſion: the general, colonel, Sir Peter Halket, with many officers of note, and 200 men, were killed, about 400 wounded, and the remains of our ſcattered troops retreated, to join thoſe under the command of colonel Dunbar, left at Wills's creek, which conſiſted of about 800 men, with moſt of the baggage of the army, &c. who ſoon after further retreated with his whole corps to Penſilvania. In the month of September, our men of war having had orders to make repriſals upon the French, brought in upwards of 40 French ſhips; and the Blandford man of war was taken by them, but, in a vain diſplay of moderation, they ſoon after releaſed her. However, in the remainder of the year, we made a ſtill greater number of prizes. Mean time the French Indians made cruel inroads upon the frontiers of Virginia, Penſilvania,

nia, &c. deſtroying all before them, murdering men, women, and children, and forcing the inhabitants to fly from their plantations. On September 8, by way of ſome retaliation for Braddock's misfortune, major-general Johnſon defeated a French army under baron Dieſkau, who attacked his entrenchments at lake George. The baron was taken priſoner with his aid-de-camp, and 1000 French were killed in the attack and retreat. Mr. Johnſon was for his bravery created a baronet, and moreover rewarded by a parliamentary grant of a conſiderable ſum of money. In November the Eſperance, a French ſhip of war of 70 guns, was taken by the Orford, capt. Stevens; and ſoon after advice arrived, that major Try had burnt 253 houſes, &c. of the French neutrals in Nova-Scotia, and defeated a party of them that oppoſed him. Two treaties were alſo made public about that time; one of them with the empreſs of Ruſſia, who was, on certain conditions, to furniſh 55,000 horſe and foot, and 50 gallies, and the other with the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, who was to furniſh 8000 horſe and foot whenever he was required ſo to do; for it was not doubted that the French would fall upon the electorate of Hanover, as they were not a match for us at ſea.

In January, 1756, Mr. Fox, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, received a letter from M. Rouille, ſecretary for foreign affairs to the French king, demanding reſtitution of the veſſels taken from the ſubjects of France, and

and complaining of the inſults offered to the French flag. In anſwer, by his majeſty's command, theſe veſſels were refuſed to be reſtored, unleſs France made ſatisfaction for the inſults offered to the crown and dignity of his majeſty, and for the hoſtilities committed by the French king's ſubjects in America, in time of profound peace. This was followed by repreſentations and memorials drawn up on both ſides, in regard to their mutual rights, which were ſent to all the courts in Europe; but thoſe of the Engliſh being clear and ſatisfactory, plainly refuted all the French had advanced. In February a proclamation was iſſued for better guarding the coaſts againſt any attempts of the enemy; and ſoon after the French king publiſhed repriſals againſt the Engliſh veſſels in his ports and harbours.

On March 23 his majeſty, by meſſage, acquainted both houſes of parliament of a deſigned invaſion from France; that he had taken proper meaſures for the ſecurity of his dominions, and requeſted a body of Heſſian troops to be forthwith brought hither. To this meſſage an anſwer was returned perfectly agreeable to his majeſty's intentions; and warlike preparations were carried on with amazing vigour and celerity. On the firſt of April addreſſes were preſented from both houſes for bringing over a body of Hanoverian troops for our greater ſecurity; and his majeſty aſſured them he would give orders for that purpoſe. The city of London, the merchants, &c. &c. preſented addreſſes

alſo,

alſo, about the ſame time; in which they expreſſed their deteſtation of any intended invaſion, and their reſolution to ſtand by his majeſty, with their lives and fortunes.

On April 7, the admirals Byng and Weſt ſailed from St. Helen's to the Mediterranean, with a ſquadron of ſhips of war. On May 15, the Heſſian troops landed from Germany; and on the 18th, war was declared againſt France.

A French ſquadron of 15 ſhips and frigates having landed a body of 11,000 men, under the command of the duke de Richlieu, before Ciudadella, in the iſland of Minorca, on April 30 they began the ſiege of Fort St. Philip, defended by a garriſon of four regiments, and one company of artillery, under the brave general Blakeney. Hereupon admiral Byng got off Mahon with his ſquadron, on May 19; and, on the 20th, came up with the French fleet, under M. de la Galiſſionere, and an action enſued, in which rear-admiral Weſt, with his diviſion, behaved gallantly; but, through the backwardneſs of admiral Byng, the engagement never became general; and ſome damage having been ſuſtained by three ſhips of the ſquadron, the admiral returned to Gibraltar. Governor Blakeney held out in Fort St. Philip, till June 28, when he ſurrendered it upon honourable terms. The behaviour of the admiral gave ſuch umbrage at home, that Sir Edward Hawke, and Mr. Saunders, were ſent to relieve, and order him home to England, under arreſt, with his brave rear-

rear-admiral; and when Byng arrived, he was immediately confined, to wait the iſſue of a court-martial. On June 19, the French king declared war againſt Great-Britain; and, about the ſame time, the Dutch came to a reſolution, to refuſe the ſtipulated ſuccour of 6000 men, in caſe we were attacked, which had been demanded on the part of his majeſty, by Mr. Yorke.

On Auguſt 20, the city of London, in an addreſs to his majeſty, lamented the preſent poſture of affairs, the loſs of Minorca, and beſought juſtice on the authors of that national diſgrace. Addreſſes and inſtructions to the repreſentatives in parliament, in the ſame ſtrain, were ſent up from all parts of the nation: an univerſal diſſatisfaction againſt the conduct of the miniſtry now prevailing every where.

The king of Pruſſia having been able to obtain no poſitive aſſurance from the imperial court, that they would not attack him, which he had great reaſon to apprehend, reſolved to begin firſt, by demanding a free paſſage for his armies through the territories of Saxony: however, even before he could receive an anſwer, he entered that electorate with two conſiderable bodies of forces, publiſhing a manifeſto, to juſtify his conduct; and exacted all the taxes, and very heavy contributions, of the electorate. Mean time, the king of Poland drew his troops together, and encamped in a ſtrong ſituation between Pirna and Konigſtein. Marſhal Keith, with a ſtrong army of Pruſſians penetrated into

Bohemia, and was joined by the king of Pruſſia, on the 28th of September. On October 1, they came up with the Auſtrian army, under count Brown, at Lowoſchutz, and defeated it; killing and taking priſoners near 6000 men, with the loſs, on the Pruſſian ſide, of 2000 men killed and wounded. On the 15th of October, the whole Saxon army having left their ſtrong camp, in order to retreat into Bohemia (to facilitate which, count Brown had marched, with a conſiderable detachment, from the Auſtrian army) were ſurrounded by the Pruſſians, and made priſoners; and count Brown ſuffered ſome loſs before he could rejoin his army. Moſt of the Saxon priſoners inliſted in the king of Pruſſia's ſervice. In the beginning of November, the Pruſſian troops went into winter-quarters, in Saxony; and, ſoon after, the Auſtrians, in Bohemia.

At ſea, we, this year, made many conſiderable prizes from the enemy, particularly the Arc-en-ciel, a man of war of 64 guns; and the French took from us the Warwick, of 60 guns, in the Weſt-Indies. Admiral Watſon took the Fort of Geriah, the chief ſeat of the famous Angria, the pirate, in the Eaſt-Indies, and deſtroyed his whole fleet of ſhips and grabs, with which, for many years, he had annoyed our company's trade, and that of the other European traders to thoſe ſeas. Oſwego, on the lake of Ontario, was taken from us by the French, and the garriſon made priſoners of war. In November was a change of the miniſtry, which

ſoon

ſoon gave new life to the meaſures of the government, which had ſtrangely languiſhed in the hands of the former adminiſtration. Mr. Legge was made chancellor of the exchequer; the ſeals were put into commiſſion; earl Temple ſucceeded lord Anſon, as firſt lord of the Admiralty; and Mr. Pitt was made a ſecretary of ſtate, in the room of Mr. Fox. On the 27th of December the court-martial on admiral Byng began their proceedings; and he was ſentenced to be ſhot to death, though cleared of cowardice and diſaffection. His judges recommended him to mercy; and various methods were tried by his friends, both at court and in the houſe of commons, to get him reprieved from his ſad fate; but all proving ineffectual, he was ſhot on board the Monarch, in Portſmouth harbour, on the 14th of March, 1757, behaving with the utmoſt dignity and fortitude in his laſt moments; and, in the paper he delivered before his execution, ſtiling himſelf, "a victim, deſtined to "divert the indignation and reſentment of an "injured and deluded people from the proper "objects."

On April 9, the ſeals were taken from Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Legge was removed from being chancellor of the exchequer; but this change in the adminiſtration cauſing a general diſſatisfaction, they were reſtored to their poſts in about two months afterwards. On the 8th of September, a ſtrong fleet, commanded by Sir Edward Hawke, and a large body of troops under Sir John Mordaunt, ſet ſail on a ſecret expedi-

tion, to the coaſt of France; of which the nation in general had formed great expectations, and at which the enemy were in the utmoſt conſternation. In the ſequel, however, the deſign, which proved to be againſt Rochefort, miſcarried; the enemy ſuffering no more from it, than the taking the ſmall iſland of Aix. To diſcover the cauſe of this diſappointment, which greatly diſſatisfied the people, the conduct of the general was enquired into, by a board of general officers, upon whoſe report he was tried by a court-martial, and acquitted.

In America, this year, the enemy deſtroyed many of our back ſettlements with ſword and fire. Our expedition againſt Louiſbourgh, under lord Loudon and admiral Holbourne, did not ſucceed, though not by the fault of thoſe commanders. The French general, the marquis of Montcalm, took Fort William Henry, on Lake George; and his Indians, in violation of the capitulation, were ſuffered cruelly to maſſacre part of the garriſon after its ſurrender. Admiral Holbourne's fleet alſo was greatly damaged by a ſtorm, and was near being all deſtroyed on the rocks, on the coaſt of Cape Breton; the Tilbury, however, was the only ſhip wrecked, and near half her crew periſhed. In the Eaſt-Indies, admiral Watſon and colonel Clive regained the ſettlement and Fort of Calcutta, which was taken the preceding year, by the Nabob of Bengal, who behaved with the utmoſt cruelty to his priſoners, ſuffocating numbers of them by cloſe confinement in a place called the

Black-hole.

Black-hole. Afterwards they reduced Hughly, and colonel Clive defeated the Nabob in a pitch'd battle, and forced him to enter into a treaty to indemnify the Engliſh for their loſſes. The colonel then made himſelf maſter of the valuable French town and Fort of Chandenagore, aſſiſted by the admirals Watſon and Pococke. Another great victory was obtained over the Nabob, who had acted in a perfidious and treacherous manner, contrary to the terms of the late treaty; and he was finally depoſed, and Ali Khan appointed Nabob of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixa, in his room. Thus the French were excluded the commerce of Bengal and its dependencies, the Engliſh company reſtored to an increaſed trade, and full ſatisfaction was made for the late loſſes at Calcutta, with princely rewards to our officers, and land and ſea forces. Theſe advantages were followed by two great misfortunes, in the death of the brave admiral Watſon, and the loſs of Vizagapatam, on the coaſt of Coromandel.

On the continent of Europe, the French made themſelves maſters of moſt of the king of Pruſſa's dominions upon the borders of the low countries; ſeized upon Embden, and the province of Eaſt Frieſland; and ſoon after they got poſſeſſion of his dutchy of Cleves, and county of Marck, and took the towns of Weſel, Emmerick, and Maſeyk, and the city of Gueldres, in which places, as well as in the electorate of Hanover, they levied moſt exorbitant contributions. The duke of Cumberland, being obliged to fall back to Haſſenbeck, with the army

of obſervation, on July 25 was attacked by the ſuperior army of the French, under the Marſhal d'Etrees, and forced to retreat, firſt to Hamelen, and afterwards to Stade, when the French became maſters of Hamelen, and, ſoon after, of the electorate of Hanover, and the territories of the duke of Wolfenbuttle; and a detachment of the French army, under M. Contades, took poſſeſſion of the frontiers of Heſſe Caſſel, without any conſiderable oppoſition. Upon the rapid progreſs of the French, the duke of Cumberland was forced to accept of the mediation of the king of Denmark, who concluded, through the intervention of his miniſter, the convention of Cloſter-Seven with the French general; by which the Hanoverians were obliged to lay down their arms, a neutrality was granted to the electorate, &c. By this convention, the French being let looſe with their whole force upon the Pruſſian dominions, they felt their cruelty and rapacity very ſeverely. Mean time, the duke of Cumberland returned to England, and reſigned all his military employments. At the latter end of the year, however, this famous convention was broken by the French; and, thereupon, the Hanoverian army, with its allies, reſumed its activity, under prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick; and, before the cloſe of the year, drove the French, under the duke de Richlieu, from many of the places they had poſſeſſed themſelves of, in the electorate of Hanover, &c.

His Pruſſian majeſty, who, as elector of Brandenburgh, had been put under the ban of the empire, entered Bohemia, at the opening of the campaign, in four different and oppoſite places. By one of theſe four armies, under the prince of Bevern, was defeated an Auſtrian army, under count Konigſeg, at Reichenberg. When the Pruſſian monarch had united his ſeveral corps, he paſſed the Moldau, attacked the Auſtrian army, near Prague, on May 6, and totally defeated it, taking a great number of priſoners, artillery, ammunition, and baggage; and prince Charles of Lorrain, with 40,000 of the fugitives, taking ſhelter in the city of Prague, it was inveſted by the Pruſſians, and cruelly bombarded. Count Daun, however, having in the mean time drawn together another Auſtrian army, intrenched himſelf at Kolin, or Kaurzim, and divided the attention of the Pruſſians, who were obliged to detach a great body of troops, from before Prague, to obſerve his motions. At length, the king himſelf found it neceſſary, in order to take all hopes from the garriſon of Prague of being relieved, to march with a part of his forces againſt Daun, and attack him in his entrenched camp, but was forced to retreat with very great loſs, to raiſe the ſiege of Prague, and take refuge in Saxony. This misfortune was followed by many others; ſo that his Pruſſian majeſty, attacked, on all ſides, by French, Auſtrians, Ruſſians, &c. was almoſt at the brink of deſtruction, according to all human appearance. The Ruſſians took Memel, and

invaded Pruſſia with a powerful army; but being attacked in their intrenchments, by the Pruſſian general, M. Lehwald, with about 30,000 men, and ſeverely handled, they, ſoon after, abandoned that kingdom, and retreated into Poland. His Pruſſian majeſty, harraſſed by fatigues, chagrined with many loſſes, and his troops diminiſhing by ſickneſs, deſertion, and repeated bloody ſkirmiſhes, yet retrieved his affairs by a glorious winter campaign; and, when his friends had given him over for loſt, and his capital, Berlin, was pillaged, and laid under contribution, defeated the combined army of French and Imperialiſts, conſiſting of 65,000 men, on the 5th of November, at Roſbach, with an army reduced to about 20,000 men. The Auſtrians having, in the mean time, made conſiderable progreſs in Sileſia, taken Schweidnitz, and defeated the prince of Bevern, near Breſlaw, this indefatigable monarch immediately flew to the relief of that part of his dominions, and, on the 5th of December, totally routed the grand Auſtrian army, at Liſſa, being juſt one month after his victory at Roſbach: afterwards he retook Breſlau and Schweidnitz, and became maſter of all Sileſia.

On April 11, 1758, a new treaty was concluded with the king of Pruſſia, by which his majeſty engaged to pay that monarch 670,000l. ſterling at once, upon his demand thereof. The contracting powers alſo engaged not to conclude any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, nor any other ſort of convention, or agree-

agreement, with the powers engaged in the preſent war, but in concert, and by mutual agreement.

Two deſcents were made this year upon the French coaſt, in the firſt of which, under the direction of the duke of Marlborough, and commodore Howe, a great quantity of naval ſtores, two ſhips of war, many privateers, and eighty veſſels of different ſorts, were ſet on fire, and reduced to aſhes, almoſt under the cannon of St. Maloes. In the ſecond, under the command of general Bligh, and Mr. Howe, Cherbourg was taken, the harbour deſtroyed, with the baſon, and all the forts in its neighbourhood, and twenty braſs cannon ſent on board the Engliſh fleet, which were afterwards expoſed to the view of the populace, in Hyde-Park, and drawn, in grand parade, from thence to the Tower. General Bligh then reimbarked his troops, landed again at St. Lunaire, to the weſtward of St. Maloes, and deſtroyed fifteen ſmall veſſels at St. Briac. The fleet ſailed from St. Lunaire to the bay of St. Cas, and the land forces marched to that place through the country, when a terrible misfortune befel them. After moſt of the army was re-embarked, and only the rear-guard, conſiſting of all the grenadiers, and half of the firſt regiment of guards, remained on ſhore, to the number of 1500, under general Drury, they were attacked by a great body of French, and about 1000 of them killed or taken priſoners: amongſt the killed was their commander.

In

In July, admiral Boſcawen, with a ſtrong fleet, and general Amherſt, with a conſiderable army, reduced the city of Louiſburgh, and the whole iſland of Cape Breton: and many French ſhips of war were deſtroyed in the harbour. The reduction of this important place was celebrated in England with great rejoicings: addreſſes were preſented from all parts to his majeſty, upon the occaſion; and the brave commanders received the thanks of the Britiſh parliament. Lord Rollo, ſoon after, reduced the iſland of St. John; but the main body of the Engliſh forces, under major-general Abercrombie, were repulſed in the attack upon the French intrenchments at fort Ticonderago, with the loſs of 1800 men, killed or wounded, including a great number of officers. In this expedition, and previous to the attack, lord Howe loſt his life. However, a detachment from the army took and deſtroyed fort Frontenac, ſituated on the north ſide of the river St. Laurence. juſt where it riſes from the lake Ontario, and four French veſſels upon the lake were alſo taken, to the great loſs and diſappointment of the enemy. Brigadier Forbes ſoon afterwards made himſelf maſter of Fort du Queſne, upon the Ohio, the name of which he altered to Pittſburgh.

In the Eaſt-Indies, the Britiſh ſquadron, under the command of admiral Pococke and commodore Stevens, had two bloody engagements with the French fleet in thoſe ſeas, commanded by M. d'Apache, and in both had greatly the advan-

advantage; but M. Lally took from us fort St. David's, Cudalore, and ſome other places, the French land forces being now much ſuperior to the Engliſh.

On the continent of Europe, the war raged with increaſed violence. The French were driven by the allies, to the Rhine, and forced to abandon Hanover, Heſſe, and all their former conqueſts, not without many bloody conflicts, in which the young hereditary prince of Brunſwick greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf. In the beginning of June, prince Ferdinand paſſed the Rhine, at the head of the allied army, and, on June 23, defeated the left wing of the French army at Crevelt, with the loſs of ſome ſtandards, colours and cannon, and 6000 men, killed, wounded, and taken priſoners; and the allies loſt about 1500 men. The French army retired under the cannon of Cologne; and, ſoon after, the allies made themſelves maſters of Duſſeldorp. But, in Heſſe, the prince of Yſenbourg was defeated at Sanderſhauſen, by the duke of Broglio; and the enemy became thereby maſters of the Weſer, and opened to themſelves a free paſſage into Weſtphalia, whilſt prince Ferdinand was obliged to retreat acroſs the Rhine. Mean time general Imhoff, who commanded ſix battalions and four ſquadrons, at Meer, being attacked by M. Chevert, with a much ſuperior force, put him to the rout, with conſiderable loſs, and thereby facilitated the junction of the Engliſh troops, lately arrived in Germany, under the duke of Marlborough,

rough, with the allied army. As to his Pruſſian majeſty, as ſoon as he had aſſembled his army, he laid ſiege to Schweidnitz, which he became maſter of in thirteen days. Other bodies of his troops raiſed contributions in Bohemia, and drove the Auſtrians out of the county of Glatz. His majeſty then penetrated into Moravia, and laid ſiege to Olmutz, the capital of that county. Count Daun followed him, and having ſent a detachment, which ſeized a large convoy, deſigned for the Pruſſian army, and harraſſed them by every means the ſituation of the country afforded, the king was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, and retire into Bohemia, which he did with very inconſiderable loſs, and took poſſeſſion of the ſtrong poſt of Koninſgratz. The Ruſſians having made ſome progreſs, and committed dreadful ravages in Sileſia, his majeſty was obliged ſoon to leave that ſtrong poſt, and, on the 25th of Auguſt, defeated the Ruſſian army, under general Fermor, at Lorndorf, by which they loſt 15,000 men, moſt of their baggage, &c. and 100 pieces of cannon: the king's loſs was no more than 2000 men, with ſome officers of diſtinction. The king's preſence being now neceſſary in Saxony, where his brother, prince Henry, was puſhed by count Daun and the army of the empire, he accordingly repaired thither, with twenty-four battalions, and great part of his cavalry; and ſoon after, his right wing was ſurprized and defeated by the Auſtrian general, at Hochkirchen; M. Keith, who commanded it, and prince Francis of Brunſwick, were killed, and his majeſty

obliged

obliged to retire to Dobreſchutz, with the loſs of 7000 men, all his tents, and part of his baggage; and the Auſtrians ſuffered little loſs by their attack. Soon after the king marched, in perſon, to the relief of Neiſs and Coſel, beſieged by the Auſtrians; and, in his abſence, count Daun endeavoured to get poſſeſſion of Dreſden, which occaſioned the Pruſſian commandant to ſet fire to the fine ſuburb of Pirna, which was reduced to aſhes. The king, having raiſed the ſieges of Neiſs and Coſel, returned to the relief of Dreſden, whilſt count Dohna raiſed the blockades of Torgau and Leipſick. On the 10th of November, count Daun returned from the capital of Saxony, and the king arrived there; and, ſoon after, the ſiege of Colberg, which was blocked up by the Ruſſians, was alſo raiſed.

In July, 1759, admiral Rodney warmly bombarded the town of Havre de Grace, ſet the town on fire in ſeveral places, and deſtroyed many flat-bottomed boats, intended for landing troops, to invade theſe kingdoms. The French government having projected a plan for invading theſe kingdoms, for that purpoſe prepared a large fleet at Breſt, Rochefort, and Port Louis, under the command of M. Conflans, aſſembled a body of troops under the duke d'Aiguillon, at Vannes, in Lower Brittany, and prepared alſo a ſmall armament at Dunkirk, under the command of the famous Thurot, whoſe cruizes on our merchant-ſhips had been very ſucceſsful. To defeat this deſign

ſign of the French, Britiſh fleets and cruizers were ſent, who blocked up the whole coaſt of France, from Dunkirk to the extremity of Bretagne. But in the beginning of November, the Britiſh fleet, commanded by Sir Edward Hawke, Sir Charles Hardy, and rear-admiral Geary, were by ſtreſs of weather driven from the coaſt of France; when Conflans ſnatched the opportunity of ſailing from Breſt, with twenty-one ſail of the line, and four frigates, in hopes to deſtroy a ſmall ſquadron under captain Duff, who was cruizing on the coaſt of Bretagne and Poictou, before the Engliſh grand fleet could return from the coaſt of England, where the winds had obliged them to take ſhelter. But Sir Edward Hawke ſoon received intelligence of their motions; and, whilſt at home, orders were given for guarding every part of the coaſt that was acceſſible to a deſcent, he ſtood again to ſea, in purſuit of the French fleet, and after ſeveral ſtruggles with ſtorms and contrary winds, on the 20th of November deſcried it, whilſt it was in full chace of captain Duff's ſquadron, who ſoon joined Sir Edward's fleet; having been in great danger. In ſpite of rocks and tempeſtuous weather, the van of the Engliſh began the engagement with the rear of the French, at about half an hour after two o'clock, in the neighbourhood of Belleiſle; and the fight continued till night, and the danger of a lee-ſhore in tempeſtuous weather, put a period to the engagement, in which Britiſh courage and fortitude was diſplayed to the greateſt advantage. The Theſee of 74 guns,

and

and the Superb of 70, were ſunk; the Soleil Royal of 80, and Heros of 74, run aſhore and burnt; and the Formidable of 80, taken; and afterwards the Juſte of 70, periſhed in the mouth of the Loire. Seven of their ſhips were driven to the mouth of the river Villaine, where they were lightened of their cannon, &c. and dragged into the river, ſo that our ſhips could not follow them. On the Engliſh ſide, the loſs was not very conſiderable in officers or men; but the Eſſex of 64 guns, and Reſolution of 74, ran aſhore, and our own people were forced to deſtroy them. Thus the projected invaſion was defeated, and the finiſhing blow given to the navy of France. Sir Edward Hawke received the thanks of the houſe of Commons for this great ſervice, and had a penſion ſettled upon himſelf, and his ſon, for their natural lives.

In the Weſt-Indies, commodore Moore and general Hopſon made an unſucceſsful attempt upon Martinico; but in January, the commodore landed the troops, after ſilencing the batteries by a briſk cannonade, at Baſſe-Terre, in the iſland of Guadaloupe; and by the 15th of April, the conqueſt of that valuable iſland was completed by general Barrington.

In North-America, general Amherſt took poſſeſſion of the poſt of Ticonderoga in July, and ordered it to be repaired. After leaving in it a ſtrong garriſon, he, with the reſt of his army, proceeded to Crown-Point. Here he

laid the foundations of a new fort, and waited till proper veſſels were built and got ready, to make him ſuperior to the enemy on Lake Champlain; with which he ſoon after deſtroyed three of the beſt veſſels they had upon that Lake. General Prideaux, who had been detached to undertake the conqueſt of Niagara, and who was killed in the trenches before it, on the 20th of July, was ſucceeded in the command by Sir William Johnſon, who, after defeating a large body of the enemy, ſent to relieve the fort, had it delivered up to him, and made the garriſon priſoners of war. Mean time, the army under general Wolfe, aſſiſted by the fleet, under the admirals Saunders, Holmes, and Durell, after many hazards and difficulties, which they had bravely ſurmounted, formed the ſiege of Quebec, the capital of Canada, which the general purſued with unremitted diligence, though with no great proſpect of ſucceſs. At length, engaging the French army, which encamped in the neighbourhood of Quebec, it was defeated by the Britiſh troops, though the brave general Wolfe was ſlain in the battle, in which the French general, Montcalm, alſo loſt his life. General Monckton was wounded, and the command of the Britiſh army devolved upon brigadier general Townſhend, to whom, and admiral Saunders, the city ſoon after was ſurrendered, viz. on the 18th of September.

In November colonel Coote made himſelf maſter of Wandewaſh, in the Eaſt-Indies, and

on

on the 25th of Jan. 1760, defeated general Lally before that place; in which battle the French loſt 800 men, and ſeveral officers were taken priſoners. On the ſide of the Engliſh, the brave major Brereton loſt his life, and 260 men were either killed or wounded. Afterwards colonel Coote took Chilliput, Timmery, and Arcot, with the conqueſt of which important place, the campaign in India was brought to a glorious concluſion.

Let us now trace out the principal events of the war in Germany. After many bloody ſkirmiſhes, prince Ferdinand attacked the French intrenchments at the village of Bergen, between Franckfort and Hanau; but was repulſed with the loſs of 2000 men, and five pieces of cannon; and the prince of Yſenbourg was ſlain. Upon this misfortune, the allied army was obliged to retreat before the French for ſome time, who ſucceſſively advanced into the electorate of Hanover, and the landgraviate of Heſſe, to the great conſternation of the inhabitants. At laſt, on the 31ſt of July, M. Contades, who commanded the French army, had the hardineſs to attack the allies at Minden, but was defeated principally by the amazing and intrepid efforts of a few Britiſh regiments of infantry, and the fire of the Britiſh artillery; and Contades, having loſt a great number of men, 43 caunon, and many colours and ſtandards, was forced to croſs the Weſer, and burn the bridges on which he paſſed over. On the ſame day, the hereditary prince defeated a French corps, un-

der the duke of Briſſac, at Coveldt; and ſoon after, all the baggage of the French generals, with part of their military cheſt, were taken in the neighbourhood of Detmol. The allies were alſo ſucceſsful in many ſkirmiſhes; and the hereditary prince, amongſt other exploits, ſurprized the duke of Wertemberg, at Fulda, and made four battalions of his troops priſoners.

The Pruſſian troops, at the beginning of the campaign, were very ſucceſsful in Poland, Saxony, Bohemia, Sileſia, and againſt the army of the empire; but general Wedel, attacking the Ruſſians at Zullichau, was repulſed with great loſs, and the Ruſſians made themſelves maſters of Franckfort upon the Oder. However, his Pruſſian majeſty, in perſon, having joined Wedel with 10,000 men, and Daun having ſent Laudohn to reinforce the Ruſſians with 12,000 cavalry, the battle of Cunnerſdorf was fought, on the 12th of Auguſt, with great fury and obſtinacy on both ſides, and was, perhaps, the moſt bloody action ſince the commencement of the war. The Pruſſians left 20,000 men dead on the field, amongſt whom was general Putkammer, and moſt of the other generals were wounded. The Ruſſians, who were the conquerors, loſt 10,000 men at leaſt; but as they made no uſe of their victory, the great Frederic had time to recruit his army, and ſupply the loſs of his artillery, moſt of which he had left on the field. After this, various actions happened between the Pruſſians, Auſ-

trians,

trians, troops of the empire, &c. moſtly to the advantage of the former; but general Finck was ſurrounded by count Daun's army, at Maxen, and, after a gallant reſiſtance, himſelf, with eight other general officers, 19 battalions, 35 ſquadrons, 64 pieces of cannon, 50 pair of colours, and 25 ſtandards, fell into the hands of the Auſtrian general.

In July, general Amherſt ſailed down the river St. Laurence, with an army of 10,000 men, and a body of Indians, under the management of Sir William Johnſon, and took Iſle-Royal, one of the moſt important poſts on that river; and after a dangerous navigation, on Sept. 6, landed his troops on the iſland of Montreal; and the city was ſurrendered to him, with all Canada, by the marquis de Vaudreuil, the late governor-general, on the 8th of that month; general Murray from Quebec, and colonel Haviland, with a body of troops, having alſo juſt landed on the iſland.

On the continent of Europe, this year, no very deciſive battle was fought; but many very ſevere ſkirmiſhes happened in all parts where the war was ſpread; the chief of which were that of Corbach, in July, in which the French repulſed the hereditary prince of Brunſwick, who ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs; but, on the 16th of the ſame month, he fully revenged himſelf at Exdorf. The Pruſſian general, Fouquet, on the 23d of July, was defeated near Landſhut, by the Auſtrian general, Laudohn,

was wounded himſelf, and taken priſoner; after which, the Auſtrians took Glatz: but this defeat was thoroughly retaliated, by his maſter the king of Pruſſia, on the 15th of Auguſt, when he defeated Laudohn at Lignitz, who loſt 10,000 men, killed and wounded.

On October 15, between ſeven and eight o'clock in the morning, his majeſty king George the ſecond departed this life, at his palace at Kenſington, in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign. His majeſty's death was ſudden, and occaſioned by a rupture in the ſubſtance of the right ventricle of the heart. Immediately after his demiſe, his royal grandſon, George prince of Wales, our preſent moſt gracious ſovereign king George III. was acknowledged and proclaimed king of Great-Britain, &c. with the uſual ceremonies, and made a moſt gracious declaration to his privy-council. On September 8, 1761, his preſent majeſty was married to her ſerene highneſs, princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and on the 22d of the ſame month, his majeſty and his royal conſort were crowned in Weſtminſter-abbey.

On the 14th of February, 1762, the whole iſland of Martinico ſurrendered to the Engliſh arms; by the reduction of which, the iſlands of Antigua, St. Chriſtopher's, and Nevis, together with the ſhips trading to theſe colonies, were perfectly ſecured againſt the depredations of the enemy; and Great-Britain acquired an annual addition in commerce, at leaſt to the amount of one million ſterling. In

In June, Belleiſle was taken from the French, after an obſtinate defence. Soon after a negociation for peace was ſet on foot. Accordingly miniſters were ſent from each kingdom; Mr. Stanley went to France, and M. Buſſy came to England. On the 25th of Auguſt, a treaty between France and Spain was ſigned at Paris; purporting, that whoever declared war againſt one, did at that inſtant become an enemy to the other; and they bound themſelves to aſſiſt each other in all wars offenſive and defenſive. This treaty is called the *Family Compact*. M. Buſſy delivered a memorial, ſignifying, that the Catholic king deſired to ſettle his differences with Great-Britain, at the ſame time that France did. Mr. Pitt inſtantly took the alarm: he ſaw the inſincerity of France; and he rejected with diſdain the offer of negotiating 'through an enemy humbled, and almoſt at 'his feet, the diſputes of his nation, with a 'power actually in friendſhip with us.' He propoſed to declare war againſt Spain, and declared, 'that this was the time for humbling 'the whole houſe of Bourbon; that if this op'portunity was loſt, it might never be reco'vered; and if he could not prevail in this 'inſtance, he was reſolved that this ſhould be 'the laſt time he would ſit in that council. He 'thanked the miniſters of the late king for 'their ſupport; ſaid he himſelf was called in'to the miniſtry by the people, to whom he 'conſidered himſelf as accountable for his con'duct; and he would no longer remain in a 'ſituation which made him reſponſible for

mea-

'measures he was no longer allowed to guide.' In this motion he was supported by lord Temple; that nobleman having been his fellow-compatriot and coadjutor from the beginning of his administration, and continued so to the end. All the rest opposed it. Mr. Pitt and lord Temple immediately resigned, September 5, and they gave his majesty their reasons in writing.

All marks of friendship with Spain being now at an end, the first transaction in the year 1762, was the declaring war against that crown, which was done on the 2d of January, and by Spain on the 18th of the same month. The king of Spain perceiving in the king of Portugal some partialities for the English, he, in conjunction with the French, required, by several memorials, that the king of Portugal should join in the confederacy against England, and that Spanish troops be admitted into the principal towns and ports of Portugal. The Portuguese monarch repeatedly desired to continue in his neutrality; but that was not allowed him. Upon which the French and Spaniards declared war against Portugal.

In the spring of the year a grand expedition was set on foot. The fleet for this purpose consisted of 19 ships of the line, and about 18 frigates, &c. commanded by Sir George Pococke, with 150 transports, having on board 10,000 troops, under the command of lord Albemarle. This fleet being destined against the

Havannah, paſſed through the old ſtreights of Bahama, between the 27th of May and the 5th of June. On the 7th of June, the troops were landed, without oppoſition, between two forts, on the rivers Bocanao and Coximar, about ſix miles to the eaſtward of the Havannah: and on the 13th of Auguſt, the town of Havannah, with all its dependencies, capitulated and ſurrendered to his majeſty's arms.

In September, the kings of Great-Britain and France agreed to ſend miniſters plenipotentiary to their reſpective courts, in order to treat on peace. On the 5th of September, the duke of Bedford ſet out from England to Paris, and on the 10th the duke de Nivernois arrived in London. Spain and Portugal acceded to the negociation. On the 3d of November, the preliminary articles were ſigned, and as ſoon as poſſible were ratified by the reſpective ſovereigns, and on the 10th of February, 1763, the definitive treaty was ſigned; the ſubſtance of which is as follows: Article I. conſiſts of ſolemn promiſes and aſſurances, to obſerve religiouſly the peace concluded, &c. II. The treaties of Weſtphalia, Madrid, Nimeguen, Ryſwick, Utrecht, Baden, Hague, the quadruple alliance, the treaties of Vienna and Aix-la-Chappelle; that of Madrid between Great-Britain and Spain; and the treaties between Spain and Portugal in 1668, 1715, and 1761; and that of 1713, between France and Portugal, are all confirmed, that they may not be derogated from by the preſent treaty. III. The priſoners made and hoſtages given, during the war, to be reſtored on all

ſides, without ranſom, in ſix weeks after the exchange of the ratifications, but to be obliged to pay all debts they have contracted; and all the ſhips of war and merchantmen, which have been taken ſince the time ſtipulated by the ceſſation of arms, to be reſtored. IV. His moſt chriſtian majeſty renounces all pretenſions to, and guarantees Nova Scotia or Acadia, to the king of Great-Britain; and moreover cedes to him Canada, and the iſland of Cape Breton. V. The ſubjects of France to have the liberty of fiſhing on a part of the coaſts of the iſland of Newfoundland, ſuch as is ſpecified in the 13th article of the treaty of Utrecht; and alſo to have liberty of fiſhing in the Gulph of St. Laurence, on condition they do not exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery, but at the diſtance of three leagues from all the coaſts belonging to Great-Britain: and as to what relates to the fiſhery on the coaſt of Cape Breton, the ſubjects of France ſhall not be permitted to exerciſe the ſaid fiſhery, but at the diſtance of 15 leagues from the coaſt of Cape Breton. VI. The king of Great-Britain cedes the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, to ſerve as a ſhelter to the French fiſhermen; who are not to fortify them, or erect any buildings thereon, and to keep upon them a guard of 50 men only for the police. VII. The confines between the dominions of his Britannic majeſty, and thoſe of his moſt chriſtian majeſty, in America, to be fixed by a line drawn along the middle of the river Miſſiſippi, from its ſource to the river Iberville; and from thence, by a line drawn along the middle of this river, and the lake Maurepas and Pontchartrain, to the ſea. VIII. The king

of Great-Britain to reſtore to France the iſlands of Guadaloupe, Mariegalante, Deſirade, Martinico, and Belleiſle, in the ſame condition they were in when conquered by the Britiſh arms. IX. The moſt chriſtian king cedes and guarantees to his Britannic majeſty, the iſland of Grenada, and the Grenadines; and as to the neutral iſlands, thoſe of St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, ſhall remain to Great-Britain, and that of St. Lucia to be delivered to France. X. Goree to be reſtored to France in the condition it was in when conquered; and France cedes to Great-Britain the river Senegal, with the forts and factories of St. Lewis, Podor, and Galam. XI. The factories in the Eaſt-Indies ſhall be reſtored to France in the condition they are now in. XII. The iſland of Minorca ſhall be reſtored to Great Britain, in the condition it was in when conquered. XIII. Dunkirk ſhall be put into the ſtate fixed by the treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle, and by former treaties. XIV. All the countries belonging to the electorate of Hanover, to the Landgrave of Heſſe, duke of Brunſwick, and count Buckebourgh, ſhall be reſtored by France. XV. Their Britannic and moſt chriſtian majeſties promiſe to proceed with all poſſible diſpatch in the ſaid evacuations in Germany: and engage not to furniſh ſuccours of any kind to their reſpective allies. XVI. The deciſion of the prizes made in time of peace on the Spaniards ſhall be referred to the courts of Admiralty of Great-Britain. XVII. Great Britain ſhall demoliſh all the fortifications erected in the Bay of Honduras, in four months after the ratification of the preſent treaty; and the

Britiſh ſubjects ſhall not be diſturbed in their occupation of cutting, loading, and carrying away logwood. XVIII. Spain deſiſts from all right of fiſhing in Newfoundland. XIX. The Havannah ſhall be reſtored in the condition it was in when conquered. XX. Spain cedes Florida to Great Britain. XXI. The French and Spaniſh troops to evacuate all the territories of his faithful majeſty. XXII. All the papers, letters, documents, and archives, found in the territories to be reſtored, ſhall be delivered up at the time poſſeſſion is taken, or, at lateſt, four months after the exchange of the ratifications. XXIII. All countries and territories that may have been conquered by their Britannic and faithful majeſties, not included in this treaty, ſhall be reſtored. XXIV. The time is fixed for the reſtitutions and evacuations, to be made by the contracting parties. XXV. His Britannic majeſty, as elector of Brunſwick Lunenbourgh, and all his German dominions, are included in this treaty. XXVI. The contracting parties promiſe to obſerve all the articles in this treaty. XXVII. The ſolemn ratifications ſhall be exchanged in Paris in a month, to be computed from the day of ſigning the preſent treaty. Separate articles: viz. I. No conſequence is to be drawn from the titles which the contracting parties have taken in this treaty. II. No advantage to be taken from the uſe of the French language. III. Though the king of Portugal has not ſigned the preſent treaty, yet he is formerly included therein.

2 AU 58

END of VOLUME III.